

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 910.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED... 6d.
STAMPED... 6d.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE REV.
J. DENHAM SMITH,
OF DUBLIN,

Will (God willing) deliver Addresses at
FREMASON'S HALL,

AS UNDER:—

TUESDAY..... April 14th, at Seven o'clock.
WEDNESDAY..... " 15th, at Two o'clock.
THURSDAY..... " 16th, at Seven o'clock.

All classes are affectionately invited.

POLAND.

With the Authority of the Delegate from the Polish National Government, the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the FRIENDS of POLAND, consisting of the following Gentlemen:—

Lord Teynham
Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart. M.P.
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Councillor Moir, Glasgow
Rev. H. W. Crookley, Glasgow
J. J. Colman, Esq., Norwich
&c., &c., &c.

urgently request the immediate payment of SUBSCRIPTIONS, either to the account of the Treasurer, P. A. Taylor, Esq., at their Bankers, Messrs. Olding, Osborne and Co., Clement's-lane, E.C.; or by Money Order to the Secretary, Mr. W. E. Adams, at their Office, 19, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

SOCIETY for the RESTORATION of FALLEN YOUNG WOMEN.

Those who have a desire for the restoration of the outcast are informed that a HOME has been recently OPENED for the purpose, under the auspices of a few Christian friends.

To some it will doubtless be a source of relief and satisfaction that an opportunity is given to contribute pecuniary aid for the establishment of a Home for young females who, although having been led astray, have not sunk into habitual vice. There is great room for an institution of this special class, it being but too well known that, in larger institutions, a proper classification is not effectually carried out. No special appeal will be needed by any who feel compassion for those who have lost home, friends, character, and credit, but who are nevertheless within the scope of Christian benevolence. The arrangements of this Society will be carried out by a committee of Christian gentlemen, who will meet at the institution at least once in a month, and who will be annually elected at a meeting of subscribers. The accounts will be regularly kept by the Superintendent, under the inspection of the Committee, and all unnecessary expense will be strictly avoided. The only paid officials will be the superintendent and her assistants, so that the bounty afforded to this society shall reach the objects on whose behalf it is solicited.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at the Bankers, Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; by the Rev. J. Waddington, D.D., 9, Surrey-square, S.E.; James Townley, Esq., Solicitor, 27, Walbrook, E.C.; Mr. Fleming, Elm Lodge, Dulwich; Mr. G. Coventry, Lower Tottenham, N.; and by the Superintendent, at the Home, 13, Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, S.E.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, RED-HILL, SURREY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL COURT and SPRING ELECTION of this Charity will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the Reports, domestic and financial, and to ELECT THIRTY APPLICANTS, viz., FIVE for LIFE and TWENTY-FIVE for the ordinary period of FIVE YEARS, from the list of approved Candidates. The Meeting will commence at Eleven o'clock, the Poll at Twelve, and will close at Two precisely.

Mr. Alderman ABBISS, Treasurer, in the Chair.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to constitute the Society a Corporation by Royal Charter; and in accordance with its provisions the Board hereby give notice that the regulations and bye-laws will be submitted for the assent of the Members at the General Annual Court. The regulations, with a few alterations, are the same as have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and have been in operation for some years past. The bye-laws have been framed in strict harmony with the regulations and the requirements of the charter.

It affords the Board great pleasure to be able again to admit Thirty Cases, and they will at all times extend the benefits of the Charity in proportion to the support afforded them. Contributions are earnestly solicited. Pamphlets illustrating the workings of the charity, and cards to visit the asylum, may be had gratuitously, on application at the office.

An Annual Subscriber has one vote for half-a-guinea, and an additional vote for every additional half-guinea; a Life Subscriber has one vote for life for five guineas, and an additional vote for life for every additional five guineas.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Cheques and Post-office orders should be made payable to Mr. William Nicholas.—Office, 29, Foultry, E.C.

TO VACANT INDEPENDENT CHURCHES.—An acceptable PREACHER is OPEN to SUPPLY, with a view to the Pastorate, where there is a sphere for Christian usefulness.
Address, I. W., 4, Cotham-place, Hampton-road, Bristol.

TESTIMONIAL to the Hon. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY,

M.P. for the City and County of Bristol,

In RECOGNITION of his PUBLIC SERVICES for TWENTY-SIX YEARS in Promoting the Cause of the PROTECTION of the ELECTOR by the BALLOT.

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Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart., M.P. for Westminster.
Charles S. Butler, Esq., M.P. for the Tower Hamlets.
Western Wood, Esq., M.P. for the City of London.
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Sir Robert J. Clifton, Bart., M.P. for Nottingham.
John P. Hennsey, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.P. for King's County.
James Wyld, Esq., M.P. for Bodmin.
And about thirty other leading Liberals in London and the Provinces.

TREASURER—William Gordon Thompson, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Prescott, Grote and Co., Threadneedle-street.

Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co., Pall-mall East.

SECRETARY—Frederick William Howes, Esq.

OFFICES—33, PALL-MALL, S.W.

The Committee desire to acknowledge the following Contributions in aid of the Funds, and to solicit further Subscriptions from all Friends of Moderate and Progressive Reform. Subscriptions may be paid into either of the Banks above mentioned, or direct to the Secretary, in crossed cheque, or P.O. order payable at Charing-cross.

General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., M.P.	£ 2 2 0
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Further lists will be announced in future papers.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION to a LADY. Would not object to make herself useful in any capacity not menial. Respectable References can be given.
Address, M. J. M., care of Mr. William Orr, 113, Crown-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, a thoroughly efficient MASTER for the BRITISH SCHOOL, Market Harborough. Apply to the Rev. J. Cooper.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, immediately, a respectable well-educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST. Application to be made to Mr. Charles Jones, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Hanley, Staffordshire. Unexceptional references given.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable, well-educated YOUTH, aged eighteen, wishes for a SITUATION as CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in some well-ordered Establishment. Discreetness preferred. Apply, Mr. J. Bristol, Tisbury Academy, Salisbury.

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MILLINER in a genteel Business, by a member of a Christian Church. Accustomed to a First-class Trade. Excellent references.
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TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—J. Lockey and Co., High Wycombe, have a VACANCY for a YOUNG MAN, who must be a good Salesman, able to Dress a Window, accustomed to a respectable and middle-class Trade, and of unexceptionable Character.

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C. ROSE, DRAPER, DORKING, is in WANT of an active and conscientious YOUTH, either as an IMPROVER or desirous of LEARNING the DRAPEY BUSINESS.

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The locality is famed for its beauty and salubrity. Water pure and abundant.

There are private pleasure-grounds, and a covered space for exercise.

The Treatment is practiced in its moderated forms.

Domestic comforts are realized under the superintendence of an Experienced Matron.

Terms: Two Guineas per week. No extra Fee.

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Terms, 30s. per annum (including), with board and lodging. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT at Forest-hill, Sydenham, conducted by Messrs. R. and F. SOUTHGATE.

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F. N. E. Mr. G. F. H. SYKES, B.A., will be happy to forward his Prospectus to Parents inquiring for a school. They may be assured that their sons will receive careful attention and sound instruction. The course is adapted to the requirements of Mercantile Life, or to the Middle Class and Matriculation Examinations.

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Assisted by English and French Resident Masters. The special aim of this School is to prepare Youths for Commercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by Pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace.

References to the Rev. C. Vinoc, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Dossay, Histon; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and Parents in all the midland counties. Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of Premises, on application.

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The Annual Income exceeds £300,000
The Assurance Fund safely invested is over £1,330,000
New Annual Premiums for the last year £10,017
Bonus added to Policies at the last Division £275,077
Total claims by death paid £1,731,779

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PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

THE ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEETS are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons proposing to assure.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE OUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary, 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

The Reversionary Bonus at the Quinquennial Division in 1863 averaged 48 per cent., and the Cash Bonus 28 per cent., on the Premiums paid in the five years. The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1867.

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This Company, founded in 1847, is composed of about
NINE THOUSAND MEMBERS,
and has already attained an annual income of
SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
and, after paying Death claims to the extent of £150,000, has an Accumulated Fund from Premiums of a

QUARTER OF A MILLION.

It is established on the purely Mutual Principle, by which the whole of the Profits belong to the Policyholders, and are apportioned every third year, received in cash, deducted from the future Premiums, or added to the Policy, at the option of the Assured. The Cash Bonuses actually divided amongst the Members have averaged

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Policies need not at any time be forfeited, as the Company will, after they have been three years in force, grant a Free Policy without further payment, or return the official value of the Policy in cash; or, in the event of some temporary emergency, will advance a Loan to pay the current Premiums.

All needful information supplied on application to any of the Agents, or to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.**CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.**

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Treasurer—Mr. Henry Lee, Mosley-street, Manchester.
Secretaries
Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

Contributions received during the week ending April 6, 1863:—

	£	s.	d.
Cuckfield, per D. Pratt, Esq., fifth contribution	4	12	5
Kingsland Congregational Church, Rev. T. W. Aveling	5	0	0
Bristol, Brunswick Chapel, per J. Bourne, Esq., fourth contribution	14	17	2
Ditto, Bridge-street Chapel, per ditto, seventh contribution	8	12	6
Bradford, Greenfield Chapel, per Mr. C. S. Clay, second contribution	2	3	9
Alston, per Mr. John Dickenson	5	16	3
Newcastle, St. James, Rev. G. Stewart, recent weekly collection	10	6	10
Ditto, ditto, Sunday-school	0	9	3
Jamaica, Mandeville, Rev. W. Alloway and Friends	8	0	0
Ditto, Whitefield, Rev. Alexander Lindo	4	4	0
Hoddeston, Rev. John Vins, weekly offering	5	5	0
Croydon, George-street Chapel, per Mr. J. W. Buckley, third contribution	18	8	4
Woodford, Congregational Church, Rev. E. T. Egg, boxes	6	0	0
Bristol, Lodge-street Chapel, Rev. John Cort	3	11	3

All communications to be addressed, Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham.

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Shilling's-worth in London. Open from 12 till 5, and from 7 till 10. Great Additions to and new Experiments in Professor Pepper's Lecture, on Optical Illusions. Professor Pepper will (by the kind permission of the author) read and illustrate a portion of Mr. Charles Dickens's Tale of the "Haunted Man" and the "GHOST" will actually appear to walk across the new platform arranged in the Large Theatre. N.B.—In order to prevent disappointment, the "Ghost Illusion" will be shown every morning and evening at half past 1 and 8 o'clock. New Lecture by J. L. King, Esq., entitled "Pneumatic Wonders," illustrated with new experiments, models, &c., and the "New Pneumatic Parrels Despatch Apparatus." Conjuring made Easy, by Mr. James Matthews, unassisted by confederacy or mechanical agency. Von Weber's Grand Opera of "Der Frieschutz," in the German and humorous Schools. The Optical Scenery by Messrs. Childs and Hill. The Instrumental Music by Mrs. Pelle, Mr. Tinney, and the celebrated Broun Family. The Vocal Music by Miss Foxbrooke, Miss Champion, Mr. Suetet Champion, and Mr. Chaplin Henry. Chorus, Lionel Brough, Esq.

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AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

The Jurors of the International Exhibition, 1862, have—after a careful examination, chemically and microscopically, as well as by the test of flavour—awarded to J. & J. COLMAN

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MUSTARD,

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS, &c. WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

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MARSHALL'S HUNGARIAN BRANDY.

"Equal to the finest Cognac."—Dr. Hamall and Professor Way.
"Unites purity, softness, and aroma."—Globe.
"The price and quality insure its demand."—John Bull.
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"Excellent in quality, and moderate in price."—Reporter.

This very superior Brandy may now be obtained in single bottles, 8s. 8d. each (Pale or Brown), capped, labelled, and cork branded "J. G. Marshall," sole consignees; of most Retailers throughout the Kingdom, or one doz. cases for 42s., (Railway carriage paid), at the Depot, 114, Aldersgate-street, City. Terms, cash.

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CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE,

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of

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It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

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PATENT

SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.

IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

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HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, SOLD in PACKETS by 2,280 AGENTS.

The Chief Commissioner of the Sanitary Report visited the Docks to inspect the PURE TEA imported by HORNIMAN and CO., LONDON, from having on investigation found that many teas in general use are covered by the Chinese with an objectionable powdered colour, which is drank when the tea is made. Horniman's Tea being imported uncoloured, the Chinese cannot pass off brown flavoured sorts; consequently, this Pure Tea is strong, delicious, and wholesome. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

To FAMILIES.—Cheap qualities are often charged extra price, and substituted or recommended for Brown and Polson's. Fraud would be discouraged by all other kinds being returned which are sent instead of the best.

RECIPE FOR INFANTS' FOOD.—To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wineglassful of cold water and a grain of salt, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten to taste; if the infant is being brought up by the hand, this food should then be mixed with milk—not otherwise, as the use of the two different milks would be injurious.

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A Price List sent free on application.

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Established 1784.

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Ship-building for the	268
Legal Confiscation of	Southern Confederacy..	268
Public Property	The British Government	268
Eccelesiastical Notes....	and the Polish Question	268
The Liberation Society 262	Court, Official, and Per-	269
The "Liberation" Meet-	sonal News.....	269
ing at Islington	Postscript	269
The Colenso Contro-	LEADING ARTICLES:	
versy	Summary	270
Church-rate Contests ..	Easter	270
Continental Protestant-	Lancashire and Emigra-	
ism	tion	271
Religious Intelligence....	The Spring Campaign in	
265	America	271
CORRESPONDENCE:	What is Your Personal	
The Rev. C. Neville's	Equation?	272
Letter	Foreign and Colonial ..	272
Indian Missions	Over the Metropolis in a	
266	Balloon	275
The Census, 1861, and	Miscellaneous News....	275
Parliamentary Repre-	Literature and Art	275
sentation.....	Literature	276
Lord Palmerston in Scot-	Bank of England	279
land		
267		
Opening of New School-		
rooms and Lecture-hall		
at Thornbury.....		
267		

Eccelesiastical Affairs.

LEGAL CONFISCATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

THE more closely we examine the Lord Chancellor's Bill for the augmentation of the poorer benefices in his gift, the greater is our amazement at the public favour with which it has been received. Its provisions embody principles so scandalous, so dishonest, so utterly at variance with those which modern statesmanship has aimed at developing in all other departments of administrative policy, that notwithstanding the low estimate at which the public has come to rate what used to be called political morality, we strive in vain to understand the grounds on which it evinces such readiness to accept this measure. Passing by, as if of no sort of importance, the simoniacal spirit which pervades the Bill, and which it legally hallows, and the profligacy with which it addresses itself to the meanest motives of human nature for the ostensible purpose of elevating a Church whose business it is to inspire such as are unselfish and godly—passing by also, as one of the mysteries which we are thoroughly at a loss to comprehend, the complacency with which such men as Lord Shaftesbury and those whom he represents, have hailed this public traffic in Christian responsibilities—we see in the Bill such retrogression in other important respects as fills us with wonder that no one has yet stepped forward, even in the House of Lords, to denounce what, if suffered to become law, will be the foulest blot on the statute book which will disgrace the character of this generation.

This is a Bill to transfer, under cover of religious pretences, a large sum of public money into the private pockets of landed gentlemen. As to the pretences, we will look at them presently. Just now, our sole business is with the scheme itself. One of its features is, that the purchase money paid for an advowson is to be laid out in augmentation of the income yielded by the living. Now, even if this were all, it would yet be open to the objection that money received by the public in exchange for something owned by the public, is to be so expended in increasing the worth of the thing sold as soon as it gets into private hands. No matter what the price may be which the purchaser has to pay—for, inasmuch, as the whole of it is to be employed in augmenting the value of the property bought, the original worth of the advowson will be made a present of to the purchaser. If A. buys of B. a reversion of an annuity, say of 100*l.*, and B. spends all that he receives from A. in increasing that annuity, then A. gets from B. the 100*l.* for nothing—that is he obtains by his outlay the 100*l.* annuity plus whatever addition to it his purchase-money can buy. Now, in the case before us, A. is the land-proprietor, and B. is the British public, the subject of transfer being a

reversionary annuity called an "advowson" with the possession of which go certain duties to be performed. The landowner buys the almost absolute disposal of 100*l.* a year from the Lord Chancellor, the representative of the British public. Half of what he pays down for this reversionary annuity is to be immediately expended in increasing the annuity itself—the other half will be similarly laid out whenever he gets possession. The 100*l.* income becomes raised by this outlay first say to 135*l.*—then, perhaps to 170*l.*—ultimately, by a process to which we shall presently draw attention, to something more. So that in the end the landowner gets back in the shape of an equivalent addition to the annuity the whole of his purchase-money, and has the original 100*l.* a year for nothing. The public transfers the reversionary annuity of 100*l.* to the landed proprietor who goes through the form of purchasing it, and gets nothing in return but a higher paid clergyman in a poor parish.

But this is not all. Half the purchase-money (suppose 500*l.*) is to be handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commission, who is to add to it an equal amount, and with the two sums still further augment the income of the benefice by a 3*4* per cent. annuity. So that the purchaser of an advowson from the Lord Chancellor is not only to get back, in the annual value of the thing purchased, the whole of what he paid for it, but also half as much again from the public resources in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. And at the end of five years from the completion of his bargain, he will be authorised to sell, if he please, the patronage thus enriched from national funds, and put the difference between what he gave and what he will then get into his own pocket. The probability is that, through the unaccountable favour of the State, he will make 75 per cent. on his expenditure in five years.

The annual value of the 320 livings, the advowsons of which the Lord Chancellor proposes to sell, as ascertained from the *Clergy List* for 1863, amounts to 50,480*l.* Estimating this as having an average market value of ten years' purchase, the sum thus sought to be smuggled by law from public resources into squirearchical pockets may be set down at 504,800*l.*, in addition to a third (168,160*l.*) to be contributed by the Ecclesiastical Commission, making an aggregate of 672,960*l.* A nice little present this to the squire of the land, especially if it be only an earnest of better things to follow! But, in point of fact, the sacrifice to the nation is much larger than the gain to the landowner. For we have only to see how matters would stand at any future period at which the country may resolve to disendow the Church, in order to measure the eventual loss which this Bill will entail. It would have, of course, to make compensation for any private patronage abolished by that arrangement. Having, in effect, given this patronage for nothing, it would have to buy it back again at a probably enhanced price, and would discover that the Lord Chancellor had benefited private individuals at a sacrifice to the State of little short of a million and a half sterling. Who can wonder at the gracious reception of this measure by the great land-proprietors of the House of Lords?

Of course, this impudent confiscation of public property to private purposes could not have been proposed unless it could be screened by a decent pretence. In this case, the pretence is the good of the Church. Considering, however, that the Church of England scarcely makes spiritual provision for, or includes within her pale, one-third of the entire population of England and Wales, or one-half of that portion of it accustomed to attend public worship, and that, by far the wealthier half, it is a gross injustice to dip yet deeper into public resources for the sake of making better provision for the religious instruction of the already favoured and monopolising moiety. But let this pass! We contend that [the ostensible object of this Bill is not the real one. Look at the facts of the case? The

average value of each of the livings proposed by the Lord Chancellor to be transferred from public to private hands is 157*l.* a year—the average population of each of the parishes in which those benefices exist is 672. About half the population of a parish is the utmost number that can attend church at any one time; so that, on the hypothesis that no Dissenters are to be found in these parishes, the congregation may amount to about 300. 157*l.* a year is not much, it is true, but it is not an unreasonably low sum to allot to the spiritual instruction of 300 persons. Small as is the income, there are many more applicants for the vacant benefices than can be satisfied. So that, so far as the poor in these small rural places are concerned they are fully provided for by the present system. But it is not the poor, but the rich, that the Lord Chancellor is thinking of. 157*l.* a year is but a scanty income for the squire's son, or brother, or nephew. If it could be raised to 300*l.* a year it would be a decent appanage of the family, and thus "the Church would be intimately connected with the landed property of the country." This is the true object of the Bill—and its working will be this. The living will get into the hands of the squire, and having been raised to a decent income by public money, there will always be a member of the squire's family ready to take it. Like almost all other Church patronage in private hands it will be used to further private ends. What are livings for but to furnish a maintenance for "gentlemen"?

It is a bold proposal to add nearly a million sterling to the possessions of the landed gentry by one Bill—and it is an "artful dodge" to make it appear that you do so for religion's sake. The attempt is so cleverly disguised that it may perhaps succeed—but, in this event, it will be a confiscation of public property—for, as Dr. Arnold pithily put it, "the only possible way in which there can be robbery of public property is to transfer it to private uses; this is direct robbery committed against ourselves and posterity."

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE extent to which Church questions are occupying the attention of the public mind may be judged of from the fact, that all the quarterlies are now busily engaged upon them. As we read the tables of contents of the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly*, we are carried back to the early days of Ecclesiastical Reform, when Brougham and Sydney Smith did battle for the Liberal cause, and Southey and Gifford maintained the rights and displayed the virtues of a pure and ultra Toryism. The day has not yet come for these journals again to employ, even if they could do so, the pens of men of equal power to these, for the defence of their respective creeds. This will be done when Church questions become the paramount questions of the two parties. At present they are simply rising to the surface, but so conspicuously that some of the most ponderous engines of warfare are compelled to be brought to bear upon them.

The *Edinburgh* has two articles on Church questions. In the first, the delicate question of "Tithe Impropriation" is dealt with, but so dealt with as to avoid all the more important—in fact, all the important—points which rise up for consideration when the subject of lay control over ecclesiastical property is discussed. The article seems to be written in the especial interest of the Tithe Redemption Society, and, therefore, does not travel beyond the lines laid down by the society itself. As an historical compilation, it is extremely meagre, and its influence on public opinion concerning the subject taken in hand, will, we suspect, be of corresponding dimensions. It denounces the evils of tithe impropriation for one sole reason—viz., that while tithes are impropriated they do not belong to the clergy. It is a public appeal to the great lay tithe-owners to

give up their claims to the parochial incumbents—to part, that is to say, with an annual income of rather more than a million and a-half sterling in order that the clergy may obtain better salaries and more territorial power. Two curious features characterise this paper. The writer, like most Churchmen, argues throughout as though the “clergyman” was the only spiritual power in a parish, and as though legally secured tithes were the only possible source of income for a Christian minister. He does not dream that a parish may be well evangelised, although the “parish priest” may sleep all day and dream all night; nor does the thought cross his mind for a moment that money can be found for religious purposes where there are no tithes. These are habits of mind with many of his class, whose writings, one of these days, will make curious specimens for a museum of the Antiquities of Ecclesiastical Literature. Wedged into the middle of this paper is a paragraph on the Lord Chancellor's livings, in which the writer recommends that those below a certain value should be sold, and the proceeds be appropriated to the redemption of tithes. What would the *Edinburgh*, after having given expression to these views, say on the Lord Chancellor's Bill? The *Whig Quarterly* devotes a whole article to the denunciation of tithes impropriation, while the *Whig Lord Chancellor* is proposing to add to lay patronage!

Of a very different cast is a paper in the same journal on the “Bible and the Church.” Here, however, the writer also contrives to shelve the question which all parties outside of the Church—that is to say, the large majority of the nation—are asking, How reconcile all your theological differences with your “assent and consent,” your oaths and declarations, your Acts of Uniformity, and your Prayer-book? But the paper is as significant as it is able, and will be a heavy blow and sore discouragement to the Evangelical party. After telling them, in plain words, that their work is done, the writer proceeds to state the differences of opinion with respect to the inspiration of the Bible, between the Evangelical party and the party of progress in the Church. He mercilessly exposes the “shifts and concessions” which the former adopt, and pleads for an impartial inquiry into the real character of inspiration. Some illustrations of the mode in which this inquiry should be conducted, and the results to which it might be expected to lead, are then given, the writer arriving at the following conclusions:—That divine inspiration does not include the idea of a divinely guaranteed text, of an infallibly consistent statement of numbers or events, of infallible scientific accuracy, or of literary genuineness, but that the inspiration which “breathes through” the Bible is “a distinctly and exclusively religious spirit.” Without adopting the specific conclusions of Drs. Colenso and Davidson and of the German writers, it will be seen that the *Edinburgh* gives in its adhesion to the principles of Biblical criticism which these authors have avowed. The marked ability and high character of this article will no doubt cause it to be widely discussed not merely in “Church” but in all religious circles. Out of the Establishment the question to which it refers can be discussed with full freedom, but how within it?

The *National Review* also enters the field of ecclesiastical reform. In a bold and masterly article it deals with the fast rising question of the “Irish Church Establishment.” “There is some reason,” says the writer, “to hope that the question of the Irish Church Establishment may soon be again brought practically before Parliament and the nation. A movement to redress this colossal wrong, would from its palpable justice, be likely to unite sincere Liberals of all shades; and it would most appropriately signalise the revival of the independent Liberal party after its depression under the reactionary domination of Lord Palmerston.” The writer proceeds to sketch some of the leading features of Irish Church History, which, he says, which may be summed up in these words:—“It has always been the Church of the invader.” A review of the political controversy on the Irish Establishment follows, in which Mr. Ward's motion of 1836 and Mr. Miall's motion of 1856 are chiefly dealt with. The impolicy of maintaining a Protestant Established Church in Ireland is next argued, and with a breadth of view which no writer or speaker has surpassed. So calm and comprehensive a treatment of the whole of this important question has not, within our memory, been given to the English public. The article leaves us with only two regrets—first, that the writer has not dealt with the facts of modern Irish Church History—with the Church of Ireland, that is to say, of the year 1863—and secondly, that he has not given the Liberal party the benefit of any practical suggestions in aid of the

settlement of this question, which he is evidently so well able to give. We hope to present the reader, next week, with some extracts from this paper.

Another article—the third, this month, in which the question of Church property is touched upon. This time the writer is of the *London Quarterly Review*—which is said to be the organ of the Wesleyan Body, and which the Church newspapers have, now and then, taken under their especial patronage. The subject of this article is “Mr. Miall on Church property.” There is a certain *sisi prius* style and Tory tone in this paper which makes one suspect that a Wesleyan professional gentleman who gave evidence before the House of Lords' Committee on Church-rates has had something to do with its composition. Be he who he may, however, we give the writer the credit that is justly due to any one who attempts fairly to argue a great public question, and does not often stoop to mere declamation. As, however, he attempts to reply to Mr. Miall's position without touching, or attempting to touch, any of his facts or authorities, we think he may be left alone. The drift of the paper appears to be to prove that there is no legal distinction between “Church” endowments and other endowments. If the State, therefore, should proceed to regulate the endowments of the Wesleyan congregations, as it regulates the property of the Church, the *London Quarterly Review* can have nothing to say against such a measure. The article should be commended to the attention of the Lord Chancellor, who may find in it a justification for augmenting poor Wesleyan benefices at the expense of richer ditto.

The article on the “Established Church and Modern Thought” in the *British Quarterly Review*, we can only name. Probably, however, we may make some extracts from it in our next number.

It will be seen, from the papers we have enumerated, that the Church question in all its aspects is now being brought before the bar of the most cultivated opinion of the day. The writers in the periodicals we have referred to are, for the most part, writers who make the opinions of those who make the laws. Judging from what we have read this month, the Church is about to undergo, at their hands, a sifting which will try of what stuff it is made. It will be dealt with honestly, but no respect will be paid to any Ecclesiastical shams. It will be argued on broad national grounds, and on the principle of English law which Lord Coke said should be “written in letters of gold”—that nothing “should be said to be prejudicial to the liberty of the Church, which is found necessary for the King and the Commonwealth.”

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—A district conference, to which the friends of the Liberation Society in the counties of Northumberland and Durham are invited, is to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Thursday, the 16th inst. Mr. Miall and the Secretary will represent the Executive Committee on the occasion, and the proceedings will include a public meeting in the evening. The circular convening the conference is signed by a considerable number of the leading Nonconformists of the two counties, who say,—“We think it important that advantage should be taken of the spirit of inquiry evoked by the Bicentenary agitation, and that there should be sustained and united effort on the part of the friends of Voluntaryism to commend to others principles, in their judgment, calculated to promote the advancement of religion and the welfare of the country.” Those friends of the society in the district who may not receive a copy of the circular, but who may wish to be present, will do well to communicate with the secretary to the local committee, the Rev. W. Walters, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the evening following the conference a *soirée*, at which Mr. Miall will be present, will be held at Wakefield.

LIBERATION WORK AND LANCASHIRE DISTRESS. The annual report of the Wigan Branch contains the following passage:—“By correspondence with the Society in London, they have become informed of the unanimity of opinion which exists respecting the agitation of the State-Church question in Lancashire, under the circumstances in which the country is now unhappily placed. In the presence of a cotton famine, which so severely tries the resources and circumstances of the northern manufacturing districts of England, and when so many of their friends are engaged in relieving, in various ways, the poverty and want of the suffering thousands around, the Wigan Committee endorse the recommendation of the Central Executive that forbearance should mark the society's operations in this district. Parliamentary efforts will, of course, not be relaxed, and the assistance of the society's friends will be asked in

support of those measures which are based on the principles the society is labouring to extend. But it is earnestly desired that no ground should exist for a supposition that the members of the Liberation Society are indifferent to the physical well-being of their fellow-subjects—a supposition which might possibly exist in some minds were any attempt now made to distract public attention on the society's behalf. The Executive Committee, therefore, under existing circumstances, and in the absence of greater necessity than at present exists, recommend the postponement of such a public gathering as that which, in future years, they hope will always follow the yearly meeting of the General Council.”

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN SOUTH WALES.—The Rev. J. Rees, of Swansea, South Wales district agent, has lately lectured on “The History, Progress, Principles, and Objects of the Liberation Society” at Fishguard, Mynyddbach, near Llangyfelach, at Nebo Chapel, Rhosycaeran, St. David's, and Trefgarn, to large audiences, who were deeply interested in the proceedings. We take the following passage from his lecture at Fishguard, as reported in the *Swansea Mercury*:—

The Liberation Society was founded some nineteen years ago—viz., in 1844—by such men as Edward Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist* newspaper; the Rev. John Howard Hinton, M.A., a well-known Baptist minister in London, and formerly of Haverfordwest; the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell; the Rev. Henry Richard, the present secretary of the Peace Society, and son of the Rev. Ebenezer Richard, Tregaron, and of course the nephew of your eminent Rev. Thomas Richard, Fishguard. These and men of kindred spirit and convictions were the honoured founders of the society. The opponents of religious equality thought these gentlemen were beside themselves, before they could think of such a wild and dangerous thing as separation of Church and State. They expected to hear every day that Edward Miall would have to be removed to some safe asylum in order to restore his intellect to a reasonable condition; John Howard Hinton, they thought, could not occupy his London pulpit but for a short time; John Burnet, poor man, would be under the dire necessity of returning to the Emerald Isle, to cut peat and live upon the frugal fare of his native land; and Henry Richard, notwithstanding his peace tendencies, was too dangerous a thing to live in the metropolis, and he would have to return to the healthy hills of Cardiganshire to drink buttermilk and eat barley bread for a twelvemonth at least, before his friends could hope he was out of danger. But lo! no such thing happened to any of them. They continued to advocate the principle with all the coolness imaginable, in every shape and form. The Dissenters of England also did not receive the principle with any favour. They looked askance at the society and thought its advocates were taking too bold a step in the path of progress. But fair play to the Welsh Dissenters, they never received the principle with coldness. From the very commencement of the movement they gave to it their hearty moral support, but as yet the material support has been but nominal, with some exceptions. But that is no fault of theirs—they have not had a chance of giving material support.

THE “LIBERATION” MEETING AT ISLINGTON.

ADDRESSES OF DR. EDMOND AND THE REV. A. HANNAY.

We gave in our last number a sketch of this most interesting and successful demonstration. We have now pleasure in laying before our readers the admirable addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edmond, of the United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. A. Hannay, of the Congregational Church, City-road, on this occasion.

The Rev. Dr. EDMOND, of Highbury, spoke to the following sentiment:—“Opposition to Church Establishments, based on Scriptural principles, prompted by Christian feeling, and needful for the spread of religion and the existence of true Christian union.” Opposition was not a position in itself desirable; and it was one he was himself very far from liking. But in this world Christian men had no option—they must have conflict with the world. Christianity was the one grand primary Nonconformity in the earth, based on such precepts as these—“Come out from her, my people, and be ye separate, and I will receive you.” Somebody thought he said a very stinging thing when he remarked that “Satan was the first dissenter.” (A laugh.) Allow it in reference to the heavenly world, but then what did dissent become in the world where Satan is the God? (Hear, hear.) Take Milton's account of the revolt, and suppose the gathering of the principalities and powers to have been the first conventicle of Dissenters, that would not make one whit less noble the heroic dissidence of the seraphic Abdiel when he turned his back on those proud powers to swift destruction doomed. (Cheers.) If dissent from God were sin, dissent from that sin would be return to God. (Hear, hear.) Faith, wherever found, was veritable dissent. All believing men were, by virtue of their faith in Christ, nonconformists, seceders, separatists, ay, schismatics—if it so please their enemies to call them—for they could not help themselves. But what of opposition among good men themselves? The good must confront the world, but why should one good man oppose another good man?

If we could eliminate worldly principles from the hearts of good men, of course, the opposition of conflict amongst them would cease. But the leaven of error did operate far too much even amongst professing Christians; and contend they must if they were faithful to their Lord, following the example of St. Paul, when he withstood Peter to the face, because he was to be blamed. But while in general terms he would vindicate the right of opposition even between good men, he desired, following the terms of his sentiment, to make very distinctly obvious what it was they, as members and friends of the Liberation Society, stood in opposition to. Was it to good men and their works within the Established Churches? surely no. (Hear, hear.) They delighted to recognise, and were ready to rejoice in, all the Christian excellencies of the Established Church in these realms. They willingly did homage to the learning, ability, and piety, and, what was more remarkable, to the devoted earnestness and pastoral activity of many within that Church. In short they had no war with the Church of Christ within the Church of England or of Scotland. Woe to them if they had, for no weapon formed against that should prosper, and every mouth that spoke against it, in judgment God would condemn. (Hear, hear.) Of those earnest workers in Christ's cause within the State Church they might well say, "Would that we were altogether such as they are except these bonds." (Cheers.) The members of this society were persuaded that they were befriending everything good in the Church when they sought to break those bonds and to set the Church free to do her Lord's work in the earth. (Cheers.) Following still the terms of the topic he would wish to make it very distinctly appear that they were not hostile to the English Establishment merely, but to all Establishments. They denounced the setting up of Presbyterianism in the North, as well as of Episcopacy in the South; they disliked and complained of the giving of the *Regium Donum* to Irish Presbyterians and the grant to the Popish College of Maynooth, with all the fry of prison chaplaincies into the bargain. (Cheers.) They carried the principle round the circle and applied it in succession to each sect. The largess given to Maynooth be regarded as a crime and a reproach, and lamented with all his heart that the reception of public money by Protestants should afford to our statesmen some show of reason when they defended the Maynooth grant on the ground of fair play. (Hear, hear.) Let him not be misunderstood: he would stand up for the civil rights of the Roman Catholic as resolutely as for those of the Protestant; but yet he would not have the motive of his opposition to a Protestant Church identified with the opposition offered by the Roman Catholics. He would not be understood as having any sort of fellow feeling with those who opposed the English Establishment on the ground that the public money it obtained had been misdirected past their own pockets to the pockets of others. (Hear, hear.) This entire disinterestedness ought surely to be a sufficient proof of sincerity. Then, if sincere, they might equally claim to be in earnest, seeing that they based their opposition on Christian principles. Establishments of religion had been justly assailed on other grounds, but after all, the primary indictment was this, that they contravene the nature and laws of that Christian kingdom which is not of this world. They contravene its nature, for there was no other way of making a Christian church in the earth than by individual conversions. They also contravened its laws, for there was nothing plainer than this—that the Lord Jesus Christ has left the maintenance and extension of his cause in the world, under his own ever-living and unconquerable guidance, to the care, to the love, and to the loyalty of his own friends. And how could they, believing these things, dare to be silent? and not say, Leave it where the Master left it? and the result will vindicate the Master's wisdom. (Cheers.) Then, further, this opposition might be prompted by Christian feeling. If he found a brother suffering from error, was it from love or the opposite if he endeavoured to open his eyes? Was it the part of friendship to let a man's error live if you could strangle it, when the life of the error might be the death of the man? (Cheers.) It was true that a man might so contend for the truth as to offend against the spirit of the Gospel; but the proper corrective for this was not silence, but speaking the truth in love. He believed that no more friendly act could be devised than the liberation of religion from State thrall. In proof of this he need only refer to the history of the Scottish disruption; and he was persuaded that like results would follow a like secession from the English Establishment. (Hear, hear.) He would not venture to predict such a secession, but he would venture to say that unless a remedy be found for two or three things he would name, one or other of two things was inevitable—the Evangelical party must secede, or Evangelism must die. (Hear, hear.) First there must be found a remedy for this evil—the impossibility of exercising discipline within the Established Church. It was a sight fitted to cover every good man in the land with shame when the prelates of this Church had to go a-begging to an erring brother to take himself quietly off. It was a pitiable spectacle, which testified to the whole world that the Church of England was unable to prevent the heresies against which those prelates protested, being taught in her name, and with all the influence which her orders might be supposed to give. Secondly, the terms of the Prayer-book must be changed. He did not charge a single brother in the Church of England with dishonest subscription: but the Evangelical clergy knew that there were outside the Establishment hundreds of brethren holding the same Evangelical faith with themselves, who durst not

subscribe, and that there was one party within the Establishment who shake the letter of the Liturgy in their face; and they knew that two hundred years ago thousands of brethren left the Establishment because they could not consent to that subscription which the law still requires. It must be strange phraseology indeed that could cover the creed of the Puseyite and of the Evangelical alike; and it seemed to him an irresistible consequence that the Evangelical party must reconcile the liturgy to their faith or retire. (Cheers.) Still another evil existed that demanded abatement—the carrying of the cure of immortal souls into the open market. (Hear, hear.) His topic further set forth that the existence of civil Establishments of religion was the great hindrance to Christian union, which he entirely believed, so much so as to despair, so long as these Establishments lasted, of seeing Christian union fully developed. It was a hard thing for a man to keep up hearty amity in the midst of a conflict of opinions; but it was a far harder battle to maintain friendship in the face of status and privilege given to one but denied to the other. The Church at first could not be established with such a distinction between Jew and Gentile, and hence the middle wall of partition was broken down, and another, therefore, ought not to have been raised; and when this should be entirely removed, and there should be no inner and outer court, but one purified court, all outer in respect to worldly patronage, and, therefore, all inner in regard to the favour of God, then would come to pass that, ecclesiastically as well as socially, there should be neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free—for "free" was relative to "bond" in such a distinction as that—but Christ himself should be all in all. (Cheers.) He hoped he had not said one word fitted to give any man just offence, and could at least say that he had striven honestly to avoid it. (Cheers.)

The Rev. A. HANNAY said he gladly availed himself of the opportunity to welcome the representatives of this society to an Islington platform, and thus publicly to identify himself with it. (Hear, hear.) If he had been an older resident he should have been ready to say to the representatives of the society, "Come among us from time to time with your well-considered thought about the duty of Christian men with regard to the giving of liberty and the bringing of sanctification to the Church. We want the inspiration of your enthusiasm. The Dissent of this parish needs to be impregnated somewhat with the higher sentiment of Dissent—(Hear, hear.)—and to be organised into a principle of opposition to the State-Church system." But, as a comparative stranger, he hardly felt entitled to use language like this, but he could not refrain from welcoming the representatives of the Liberation Society, and rendering to them his humble meed of homage and honour, the more so because in some quarters the society had come to be regarded as the synonym of uncharitableness. And there were those among Dissenters who blamed the society for the strife which its labours had created, as though the ministry of the truth were to blame for the opposition which it excites in the breasts of the partisans of error. Those who made this mistake said that the society was doing more harm than good. Under such circumstances he thought it desirable to raise his voice and to use his influence in its favour. He had watched the operations of the society from the first hour, and he knew of no society in whose counsels wisdom had more uniformly prevailed, in whose work there had been more of a tone of conscience and of genuine Christian feeling, and whose publications had been more characterised by candour, tolerance, and moderation, which had had a firmer and compacter moral centre, in the form of resolute fidelity to principle in trying circumstances. (Cheers.) And he, for one, should be ashamed of himself if he shrank from openly welcoming men like Mr. Miall and Mr. Williams, and doing whatever he could to help on the work to which they had devoted their lives. (Cheers.) The topic on which he had been asked to speak a few words was this:—"Church Establishments no guarantee for the existence of the unity of belief, and no defence against error." (Hear, hear.) He for one would be no party to levelling this as a reproach at any ecclesiastical institution whatever, that it provided no guarantee for parity of belief, that it was not an impregnable defence against the inroad of religious error, merely on the ground that, within its pale, and within the sweep of its influence, diversity of religious opinion prevailed. But, mark the position which the Established Church of this country occupies. In return for the patronage of the State, it offers a guarantee for parity of religious belief. When Dissenters objected to the Church with its State-enacted creeds and formularies, as opposed to the genius of Christianity, it was replied that some guarantee for the parity of religious belief was needed, and a defence against religious error. Was the English State-Church, then, a bulwark of orthodoxy? If not, then one of the leading pleas of the system was struck away. He could understand that, when the State-Church system was an experiment men might believe it would be a guarantee, but how that belief could remain after the experience of ages was one of those exceedingly baffling problems which every student of mind was now and then meeting with in the common life of his time. Ancient and modern history alike testified that the experiment had proved a failure; and that all changes for the better in the faith and order of State-Churches came from without; and, as in the case of the Church of Scotland, amidst much opposition, for never did owl hoot the dawning of the day more loudly than did the State-Church of Scotland, the dawn of its new day of life. Never had a Church

so ample a field for working out the Establishment principle as the Church of England had possessed. If the State-Church were a mere sect, then each unit of Dissenters would be responsible for itself; but what did Episcopacy profess to be? the Church of England. That was its pretence; and if it fulfilled its programme of being a defence against religious error, it must defend England against religious error. But half the people were away from it; half of its whole charge given up, on its own estimate, to religious error. This was the state of things which the State-Church system had produced outside the Church. And how did matters stand inside. ("Hear" and laughter.) One could hardly take up a newspaper without finding eloquent and sometimes sarcastic writing about it. Over the state of things in the State-Church he for his part could not rejoice. There were tendencies of mind at work there which boded no good for the spiritual interests of England; and looking at them simply as a Christian man he felt them to be things to be wept over and prayed over. (Hear, hear.) And yet, as he verily believed that much of this was owing to the State connection, he must rise from his knees where he had deprecated these things before God, and with a more earnest bent of purpose than even before seek to put an end, so far as his influence would go, to the State-Church system. (Cheers.) Take the teachings of the Puseyites, the Broad Church, and the Evangelicals on the subject of baptism. If one set of doctrines were true the other two must be errors, and errors which concerned the life and redemption of the soul. But the Church had confessedly no power to deal with these things; so error and truth were comprehended within her pale. And yet they could stand up and say, "Our Church system is a guarantee for religious belief and a defence against the inroad of religious error." (Much laughter.) So with respect to the value of the sacred Scriptures the most opposite and contradictory opinions prevailed amongst its teachers, and yet a State Church was the grand Specific for the unity of faith. The Church of England was helpless to eject the error from its own pale which it had promised the State it would keep out. The practical question now was this, shall the nation continue to pay that Church for doing what it does not do, and cannot do? (Hear, hear.) If it produced the appearance of unity it was but the graveyard where the bodies of the dead were fast becoming common dust; and if resistance was offered it only produced extravagance. How then was unity to be brought about? He knew of no means that Christ had provided except his Word to lead us into the way of truth. And the purpose of this society was to throw the entire Church of Christ back on the provision which Christ had thus made for it. (Hear, hear.) He fervently hoped and confidently believed—though none present might live to see the day—that the time was not very distant when the faithful and devout men of England shall unite in saying, "Take away the battlements of this institution, for they are not the Lord's." (Loud cheers.)

THE COLENSO CONTROVERSY.

The Bishop of Manchester has replied to the letter of the Bishop of Natal referred to in our last number. He says he is ready to stand by the words attributed to him.

No man in his senses ever ventured to say that every word in the Bible is precisely and mathematically correct. Language is necessarily imperfect—it is addressed to limited intelligences—it is compelled often to adapt itself to preconceived and popular ideas; it was intended in the Bible not to convey precise information on points of science or natural history, but to illustrate the ways of God to man.

The passage of Leviticus, xi. 6, in which you correctly quote the authorised version, as stating "the hare because he cheweth the cud," and cite Professor Owen as your authority for the untruth of the statement, will illustrate what I have said above, and also your mode of dealing with Holy Scripture.

The Bishop says that it was long the popular belief the hare was a ruminant animal, and even Linnaeus believed it.

In addressing man, the style is suited to man's knowledge and ideas. The language may, indeed, be not strictly correct, but the impression conveyed is unequivocally so. Thus, "the hand of God," "the anger of God," and innumerable other instances. Even the Saviour himself (see Mark vii. 33; viii. 23; John ix. 6, 11), to reassure doubtless the timid and ignorant, with whom he had to do, graciously condescended to comply with the long-existing and yet, in the East, prevalent belief that human saliva, especially when mixed with dust, is of virtue against the power of demons and the evil eye.

But it is not certain that "the hare" is the animal alluded to. The Septuagint translators use a word which renders this doubtful, while the Vatican manuscript, as published by Cardinal Carafa in 1587, reads "the hare because he does not chew the cud," this same reading was also given by Aldus in 1518, by Cephalæus, in 1526, and by Melancthon in 1545. In declining further correspondence, the Bishop says:—

I adhere to what I have said above, confident that every line of Scripture, if viewed with relation to the subject it really refers to, the state mentally and morally of those to whom it was addressed, and the effect it was intended to convey, will amply bear the pressure of any test applied to it. But I must attend to other duties than a controversy with one who has already been so ably encountered.

I have seen with pain your readiness to destroy. I would fain know what you would build up in its place.

The Bishops of Chester and Durham take different ground in reference to Dr. Colenso. The former

does not suppose that any of the clergy of his diocese would invite or accept his assistance in their ministrations; but, nevertheless, he thinks the duty of his office requires him to communicate to them by express desire that the Bishop of Natal should not be permitted to preach or officiate within his diocese, so long as he shall persist in the opinions which he has advanced in derogation of the historical truth and authority of the Pentateuch. The Bishop of Durham does not approve the course taken by some of his brethren, because a general inhibition would be without legal authority, and therefore practically ineffective, but much more because he is fully satisfied that such a warning to the clergy of his diocese is wholly uncalled for, and would imply a censure upon them which they little deserve. He is anxious that further measures should be taken against Dr. Colenso, but—

As the Bishop of Natal is under the jurisdiction of his metropolitan, it is by the Bishop of Capetown, and not by the Bishops of dioceses in England, that those further measures must be taken, which are necessary in order to free the Colonial Church from the reproach of numbering among her chief pastors one whose teaching is as contradictory to the formularies to which he has declared his assent, as it is subversive of the first principles of the Christian faith.

But it is not merely against Dr. Colenso's "superficial writings" that the clergy should be on their guard.

A widespread spirit of scepticism pervades, in many instances, the scientific publications, the popular periodical literature, the daily journals, and even the theological writings of the present day. In these, specious objections to the plenary inspiration of the Word of God are constantly urged, and are cleverly adapted to suit the tastes and habits of thought of all classes; so that, alike in general society and in his pastoral work, every clergyman must be prepared wisely and effectually to defend the faith. This, however, can only be done by those who are diligent, well-instructed students of the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. Baylee has published in the papers a challenge to Dr. Colenso to discuss with him the following propositions "in some public journal":—

1. I affirm that the Hebrew Old Testament and the Greek New Testament, as God gave them, are unitedly the whole and infallible written word of God; that, as such, they do not contain one misapplied metaphor, one misstatement in science, one error in history, one fault in moral teaching, one mistake in legislation, one error in the use of human language, one unworthy statement respecting the Divine Being.

2. That that holy volume is the only one which gives a true account of the original creation; it alone accounts for the geological changes of the crust of this earth; it alone contains a true system of philosophy; it alone contains a true system of theology.

3. As the head of a Church of England Theological College, I am prepared to maintain that the Book of Common Prayer, including the Occasional Services and Thirty-nine Articles, contains nothing in it contrary to God's Word written, to true science, to true history and philosophy, and, consequently, that every well-instructed clergyman is able, with Christian sincerity, to give his "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer."

At a meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Exeter, which has just been held at the chapter-house, under the presidency of the Rev. Prebendary Freeman, speeches were delivered condemning the Bishop of Natal's views on the Pentateuch. Among the speakers were, in addition to the chairman, the Rev. G. W. B. Wills, rector of St. Leonard's, Exeter; the Rev. F. Hole, rector of Georgeham; the Rev. H. Bramley, and the Rev. Prebendary Mackerness. A memorial to the bishop of the diocese was unanimously agreed to, expressive of the "pain and indignation" which they feel at Dr. Colenso's notorious publications. They are of opinion that "the maintenance of these views is inconsistent with the language of the Prayer-book, and with the use of some portion of its formularies, and we hold that it is therefore incompatible with retention of office in the Church."

The "English Church Union" are getting signatures to a petition to the House of Convocation, in which it is urged:—

That your petitioners are persuaded that the distinct voice of Convocation is urgently called for to vindicate the position of the Church of England in connexion with the publication of the said book by one of her Bishops, and they venture respectfully to suggest that a judgment in Synod cannot justly be held to clash with any action which may be taken in the ecclesiastical courts.

CHURCH-RATE CONTESTS.

WIRKSWORTH.—The Dissenters here have again resisted the payment of Church-rates with success. On the last occasion several labouring men were summoned, but this time Mr. Calvert, druggist, was selected, and the case was heard on the 24th of March. Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, defended, and Mr. Harwood, of Wirksworth, was for the churchwardens. On cross-examination the churchwarden was unable to prove that the notice calling the vestry was stuck on the doors of the district churches. The magistrates would have adjourned the case for proof of this fact but for objections to some of the items in the estimate, which they considered would of themselves be fatal to the rate, and render an adjournment useless. They accordingly dismissed the summons.

CHIR, NEAR SHREWSBURY.—On Thursday, the 26th ult., Mr. Harding, of Chir Hall, the largest landholder in this parish, appeared before the magistrates at Altrington, on a Church-rate summons. Believing the rate to be illegal he obtained Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, to defend him; but his journey was thrown away, in consequence of the non-attendance of two magistrates. After waiting

more than an hour, and only one magistrate appearing, the case was adjourned to the 30th of April. As the great unpaid are so jealous of their honours and privileges, they might at least take care always to make a court, though they cannot always make it a very bright one.

SHIRLAND, NEAR DEREY.—The largest ratepayer in this parish, Mr. Hopkinson, appeared on the 2nd of April, before the magistrates at Alfreton, on a summons. Mr. Bennett also appeared for him. When this rate was made a strong opposition was raised by the principal farmers against an item of 5l., or 6l. for bell-ringing, and even the parish warden, a Churchman, joined in the opposition. Mr. Clark, who was vicar's warden, performed his office to perfection. He nominated a creature of his own as chairman, took a sufficient number of votes in his pocket to carry any proposition, and did not trouble the chairman to put anything to the vote. He first moved a 2d. rate, and when an amendment for a rate of 1ld. was moved and seconded he immediately called out, "We can't stop here all night, up with your hands, gentlemen," and carried his motion, and burked the other. The magistrates at once dismissed the summons, and severely reprimanded Mr. Clark.

CONTINENTAL PROTESTANTISM.

On the 19th of March was solemnly opened for Divine service the new Waldensian Church in Florence, in a portion of the premises of Palazzo Salviati. This beautiful little edifice, capable of seating comfortably 300 hearers, was crowded at both the morning and evening services, as well as the adjoining meeting-rooms, with a throng of at least 500 persons. The ministers of the various Protestant churches in the town—English, Scotch, Swiss, and American—were present in their robes, and surrounded the pulpit, along with the Waldensian ministers from Elba, Leghorn, Lucca, and other missionary stations in Central Italy. In reference to this interesting event, a correspondent of *Evangelical Christendom* remarks:—

Who could have thought that, in a town where, three short years ago, the prison-door closed on those who were only guilty of reading that prohibited book, the Bible, we should now, in full security, be printing Bibles, Testaments, and a large Evangelical literature, and consecrating to the preaching of the simple Gospel the first Christian church erected here for many a century, and held in possession—like the building of which it is a part, under the Royal signature—by the descendants of the Israel of the Alps?

It does not appear, however, that complete religious freedom by any means obtains in Florence, for we learn from the same periodical that the second number of Signor Gavazzi's bi-weekly newspaper, the *Hope of Italy*, has been seized for some perfectly fair remarks on the illogical position of the Passaglia clergy, and their support by the Government, while a combination has been formed in Florence, not only to oust the Evangelicals of every name from their *locales* next May, but to prevent the possibility of their obtaining any other halls in which to worship. Passaglia has lately instituted a General Ecclesiastical Society, which is to embrace all former provisional efforts for the defence of the interests of the liberal priests, and to proceed, by petition, agitation, and newspaper organs, to establish an unaltered Catholicism, devoid of the temporal power. No doctrinal divergence from the tenets of Rome is permitted to the members.

The Evangelical Alliance have just published a letter which their Foreign Secretary has received from Matamoros. It is dated from the "Prison of the Audiencia, Granada, March 7, 1863." After stating that the final adjudication on the questions which have been raised in his case cannot take place till the end of April, he continues:—

Nevertheless, my zealous and worthy brethren, I can assure you—for so our loving Heavenly Father has willed it—that I wait with the utmost tranquillity the issue of my cause. It is not my liberty, it is not my health, nor the galleys, which trouble me! Oh, no! the cause of my Christian anxiety is how the interests of the holy cause of the Gospel may be best promoted, and the greatest honour and glory redound to the holy name of Jesus. To go to the galleys will be to me a comfort. The Lord enables me to leave my dear parents, my brethren, and my friends, to follow the path which he has deigned to point out; and Jesus is my shield—Jesus is my guide and my comforter. I will follow only him, and I will do so even through sufferings—through the bars of the place destined for criminals—and I will follow him to the scaffold, if that honour be allowed me. My strength is weak, my power less than nothing, and worth nothing. Whatever I may do is no work of mine. No! it is God who grants me strength in Jesus—in Jesus, who is my life, and even death for his name's sake is true gain.

The *Church Review* learns that a petition is being got up at Oxford in favour of the abolition of all religious tests whatever.

NEW CHURCHYARDS.—A return has been compiled, which shows that in the last 30 years new ground has been consecrated in 2,688 parishes of England and Wales to serve as churchyards. In 1,412 parishes, very nearly half the whole number, the ground was presented as a free gift, and in 229 it was purchased by voluntary subscription. Like most of the occasional returns made to Parliament this is by no means complete or correct; no information has been received from the dioceses of Exeter and Lincoln, and a difference of opinion seems to have prevailed in reference to including cemeteries not belonging to any particular church.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION.—The committee of this institution have issued an Easter address, in which, after recapitulating the encouraging results of Church-defence efforts in the past, they urge the necessity of continued exertion:—"Parochial organisation should (they say) be the aim and object of every Churchman's efforts. Organisation to support and carry Church-rates—organisation to memorialise members and to petition the Houses of Parliament—organisation to resist the attacks of political Dissenters, and to keep alive Church feeling—organisation to promote the union of clergy and laity, and to keep the latter alive to the duty of helping the former with time and purse—organisation to preserve the Church for rich and poor, &c."

DISASTER TO THE BURMAH MISSION.—The mission to the Karens, at Toungoo, has been visited by a terrible disaster. In consequence, as is alleged, of a misrepresentation by an English officer respecting a large force of police sent to recover the stolen property of two European merchants, the most savage tribe of the country has fallen upon the inoffensive Christians, with the most deplorable results. Two Christian villages have been burned, and others broken up; two or three men have been killed, and a number of women and children, including the family of a Karen preacher, have been sold into slavery. Many of the Christian Karens were compelled to take refuge in caves and other places remote from human habitations. It is believed, however, that the worst is now past.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following statistics are taken from the January number of the *Boston Congregational Quarterly*:—

	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.
Maine	217	246	18,797
New Hampshire	184	183	19,154
Vermont	205	193	17,391
Massachusetts	627	495	74,243
Rhode Island	22	21	3,195
Connecticut	366	280	46,139
New York	172	192	17,965
New Jersey	6	6	1,029
Pennsylvania	7	14	331
Ohio	130	134	11,365
Indiana	18	27	733
Illinois	186	209	13,234
Michigan	101	130	7,860
Wisconsin	126	162	8,376
Minnesota	39	56	1,380
Iowa	111	157	5,190
Kansas	22	35	771
California	20	16	858
Oregon	6	10	229
Missouri (Slave State) ..	3	5	348
Nebraska (Territory) ..	4	9	91
	2,572	2,580	248,679

CONFIRMATION—THE REAL AND THE IDEAL.—The *West Surrey Times*, of March 28, under the head of Windlesham, has the following:—"The Rev. J. Taylor, the rector, adopted unusual precautions in sending the candidates for confirmation to Farnborough this time, having been informed that on the last occasion much riotous and disgraceful conduct prevailed, in consequence of the young people taking too much refreshment on the way. Two waggons were employed, by which means the sexes were kept separate, and the rector's carriage went between; but although these precautions sufficed to keep the young people sober, yet one of the waggoners got intoxicated, and drove the waggon against a gate-post, knocking it down, and very nearly upsetting the vehicle—indeed, the expectation of a serious accident had led some of the young people to procure other conveyances—it being known that several persons were about to go merely for the sake of the holiday trip." The same journal, speaking of the same ceremony at Cobham, says:—"What is by some innocently regarded only as an act of discipline and recognition of Church fellowship, is here turned into a Popish sacrament, of which it wants nothing but the blow on the cheek and the anointing oil. The tract circulated by the vicar, and entitled, 'Preparation for Confirmation,' might have been written by an ignorant monk in the dark ages, so gross is the perversion of Scripture that characterises it."

PRAYERS FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The Rev. Mr. Moffatt, the parish minister of Port-Glasgow, writes as follows to a Glasgow paper:—"I regret to observe that the Privy Council have again attempted to thrust upon the ministers of Scotland a set form of words in their petitions for the Royal family. I should have thought that before issuing a second order to our stubborn and warlike nation, they would have seen how their first was obeyed. So far as am informed, there is no minister in Scotland who in prayer ever uses the words, 'Most Sacred Majesty,' except with reference to the Majesty of Heaven, although these words a year ago were ordered by them to be applied to earthly royalty. That the very idea of this should have shocked the pious feeling of our ministers and people is not surprising. Even Episcopalians themselves acknowledge with Archdeacon Paley, 'that the petitions for royalty are too stately in expression,' and often have pious members, even of their communion, felt this during their Church Service, and wished that the phraseology could have been altered. George III. himself, it is said, protested against the manner in which he was prayed for, by writing in his Prayer-book, instead of 'Excellent Majesty,' the words 'miserable sinner.' As for enlightened Scotland, there every child knows that there is only one 'Most Sacred Majesty' in the universe of God—that of Himself alone, the only Holy One, the King of kings and Lord of lords; and that, therefore, in prayer to the Most High, to apply such language to any mortal is the height of irreverence."

Religious Intelligence.

THE LONDON RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

A conference of the practical workers in the London ragged-schools was held on Wednesday evening last, in the lecture-hall of the Sunday-school Union Jubilee Memorial Building, Old Bailey. The meeting was called by the committee of the Ragged-school Union to receive and discuss a special report on "Ragged-schools, and the need for their extension in the metropolis, especially in reference to the required increase in the supply of teachers." The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

Mr. HYTCHES read the special report.

It stated that during the last six years alone 25 institutions have been established, making the present number 175, twelve of which are male and female refuges. During the same period, too, our [ragged-school as distinguished from ordinary] Sunday-schools have risen from 16,937 to 24,256, and our day and night scholars from 21,132 to 26,690. Nor have the sins and the sorrows of the adult poor been forgotten. Hence, during the past six years, the penny banks have increased from 61 to 80, and the parents' meetings have risen from 34 to 92; and they now include no less than 2,616 fathers and mothers, all of whom are weekly taught how to "show piety at home." Thus, again, in the ragged-churches conducted in 84 schools, 5,039 are weekly gathered to learn the way to the celestial city. It would appear that in the 175 affiliated ragged-schools 31,629 persons, old and young, form the average workable population. But if to this large aggregate the number on the books of the day and night schools in occasional attendance be added, and which amount to 8,091 more, it will be seen that no less than 39,720 persons of the destitute or depraved classes are already gathered into the London ragged-schools. The report then stated the painful fact that every Sunday evening thousands of juvenile "roughs" were refused admission into the Sunday-schools, not for want of space, but solely for want of teachers. The committee selected eleven districts for house-to-house visitation, the object being to learn how many children between the ages of three and twelve were under regular secular or religious training, and how many were not connected with any Sunday or week-day schools. The following districts were selected for visitation:—The Devil's-acre, Westminster; New-cut, Lambeth-marsh; Kent-street, Southwark; Bluegate-fields, Ratcliffe-highway; Whitechapel; Cow-cross, Clerkenwell; Wild-street, Drury-lane; Nelson-street, Camberwell; Notting-dale Potteries; Lisson-grove; and Bethnal-green. These districts embraced an aggregate area of 586,000 square yards, and contain—

Houses	4,468
(Of these 103, or about one in every forty-three, are public-houses.)	
Shops	911
Shops open on Sundays	534
Families	10,674
Individuals	39,760
Children from three to twelve years	13,796

The visitors, in describing the various districts, state that in the Drury-lane district the males are employed as costermongers and labourers, and the females as market-girls, artificial florists, charwomen, and some as costermongers. Their moral condition is said to be "degraded"; in many cases wretched in the extreme, and aggravated by intemperance and the indiscriminate mixture of sexes. The New-cut and King-street are described as being in a similar condition. The Bluegate-fields district is described as being inhabited by coal-heavers, dock-labourers, costermongers, and thieves, together with Lascars, Chinese, and African sailors, with about 500 fallen women, and others whose mode of living is a great mystery. In the Whitechapel district the children between the ages of six and twelve are regularly employed as beggars, in street-hawking, or as tumblers to amuse omnibus-riders. Of the adults, 400 are engaged as mendicants, 230 as low harlots, and many more as costermongers or thieves. The sanitary state of these districts is described as being fearful, the drainage imperfect, the houses dirty, and the rooms small, low, ill-lighted, and badly ventilated, all the low forms of disease being very prevalent. Twenty churches, 15 chapels, 39 ragged-churches and mission services, and 17 open-air meetings, giving a total of 91 establishments, have been established to improve the moral condition of the districts, in addition to which there are adult Bible-classes, prayer-meetings, working-men's halls, provident and sick-clubs and domiciliary visits. There are in these eleven specimen districts:—

Ordinary schools	92
Ragged-schools	34
Children from three to twelve years	13,796
Of these attend Sunday-schools	3,852
Ditto day or night schools	5,696
Do not attend any schools	5,499

It thus appears that out of an aggregate population of 13,796 of school age, 5,499 do not attend either Sunday or week-day schools. Presuming that the statistics of the eleven specimen districts equally apply to the remainder of London, this would indicate that in the localities where our 163 day or night schools are planted, about 25,000 children between three and twelve years old do not attend any school. This number nearly equals the 26,690 already gathered in the London ragged-schools. It may be intimated that in the thirty-four ragged-schools conducted in or adjacent to the eleven specimen districts, the following is the number of scholars in actual attendance, namely:—43 Sunday afternoon and evening schools with 6,135 scholars; 40 day-schools, with 4,574 scholars, 41 night-schools, with 1,809 scholars. Leaving out the deductions occasioned by the average sickness of the eleven specimen districts, there can be no doubt that two-thirds of the 5,499 non-attendants at Sunday or week-day schools ought to belong to some school, and would willingly attend were proper provision made for their reception. With regard to the new efforts required to gather in the outlying population, the City missionaries and reporters engaged in the investigation, advise that systematic domiciliary visitation is essential, and that libraries, reading-rooms, lectures, working-men's halls, and provident clubs, should be established. Such working-men's halls have already been opened in Duck-lane, Westminster, and Notting-hill Piggeries with signal

success. Better-constructed lodging-houses are stated to be indispensable, the rents of the model lodging-houses being too expensive to meet the want. For example, Miss Cooper observed of the noble model lodging-house recently erected in the "Devil's Acre," that "Not one of the former occupants of the houses pulled down for its site can be admitted into this lodging-house, because they earn their living in the streets (!) or the rents are too high for the poor." The report further stated, "As respects the children not yet gathered into ragged-schools, all the reporters concur in the opinion that it is impossible to receive more scholars into their respective schools, unless more voluntary teachers offer their services. . . . There are ninety week-night schools in the western and southern districts. Of these, seventeen are taught by voluntary teachers. They are attended by 1,143 scholars, which give an average of sixty-seven per school. Now, the remaining seventy-three night-schools, which are taught solely by paid teachers, are attended by 2,335. This gives an average attendance per school of only thirty-two, or about a moiety less than those night-schools which are conducted by volunteers. Not only are the paid teachers, zealous as they are, when unaided by volunteers, unable to cope with a larger number of scholars, but they are necessarily compelled, if order is to be maintained, to admit fewer of those juvenile 'roughs' who, difficult as they are to manage, are still the very cream of a thoroughly well-organised night-school." In the ragged Sunday-schools there are nominally 2,520 voluntary teachers, but of these only 1,538 attend on Sundays, and in consequence seventeen ragged-schools are closed on Sundays from want of teachers.

The report concluded with some weighty reflections and questions arising out of the preceding facts.

A general discussion was then opened by Mr. MOUNTSTEPHEN, of the Field-lane Schools. He confirmed the report from his personal experience. Remarks were made by Mr. MURPHY and Mr. GENT in regard to the circulation of the report. Mr. DAVY complained of the lack of co-operation on the part of ministers. Mr. BUCKINGHAM mentioned that the congregation with which he was connected (Union Chapel, Islington) supplied no less than sixty young persons for ragged-school and Sunday-school teaching, &c. He suggested appeals to Young Men's and Young Women's Associations, and he threw out the question whether, for ragged-school teaching on week evenings, it was essential to restrict the choice to converted agents. Mr. STARR, of the Monthly Tract Society, strongly recommended the plan of taking Christian men of influence to see the need and the practical working of the schools. The Secretary of the Bermondsey School recommended attention to the distribution of school offices among different persons, so dividing interest and responsibility, instead of concentrating several offices in one person. As a Wesleyan he could bear warm testimony to the assistance of the clergy of his district in the school.

Dr. DAVIS, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society, moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That viewing the missionary character of ragged-schools, this conference consider that they have a powerful claim upon the support of Christians of all denominations, and strongly press upon clergymen and ministers the urgent need for their steadily bringing the subject before their respective congregations, and for their making regular collections towards the maintenance and extension of these valuable home-missionary operations.

No one, he said, could witness the Sabbath scenes in London streets without being deeply convinced of the necessity of missionary operations in this city. Enforcing the points of the resolution, he strongly urged the plan of engaging the ministers and people of congregations each to take up some ragged-school as their own peculiar work. The wealthier churches ought, in this way, to consider the interests and claims of those which were poorer. He suggested that the Ragged-school Union should delegate a number of their committee to wait upon the several clergy, and bring this point formally before them.

Mr. A. HALDANE seconded the resolution, and Mr. Deputy CHARLES REED and Mr. JONES spoke in its support.

The Rev. J. H. MORGAN moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That considering the difficulty found in obtaining either funds or voluntary teachers to work ragged-schools, this conference think it desirable for the churches of wealthy city or suburban districts to render direct aid to ragged-schools in poorer localities, more especially by supporting and working some ragged-school as a branch effort of such church.

In enforcing the resolution the rev. gentleman quoted his experience as a prison chaplain in evidence of the need of ragged-schools. Mr. Deputy-Judge PAYNE seconded the resolution in an anecdotal speech, concluding with appropriate verses. The resolution was supported by the Rev. W. TYLER and Mr. CUTHBERTSON, of the Sunday-school Union. Several of the speakers dwelt prominently on the need of an increased spirit of prayer among teachers and friends of the ragged-school movement.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY closed the discussion with a forcible and practical address, in the course of which he spoke of the report, read at the commencement of the proceedings, as a most valuable document, worthy, both in spirit and composition, of being laid before Parliament. It had been characterised as "lengthy," but it would not be possible to put its important facts and statements in smaller compass. He had long held the opinion, which its statistics confirmed, that the number of the children who ought to be in ragged-schools, but were not, was quite equal to the number hitherto gathered in; in fact, the report rather understated the number of those who were still wild "Arabs." Though in one aspect disheartening, yet, when compared with the state of things at the outset, what encouragement there was in the fact of 25,000 children being now in the schools! But, not only was their encouragement great; their responsibility was also propor-

tionately increased. And when he looked at the matter in that light he quite trembled to hear of any backwardness or relaxation of effort—he was more alarmed with this sense of present responsibility than he was at the outset. (Hear, hear.) Addressing himself, then, to the practical bearings of the matter before the meeting, the noble earl put it in the form of a question—Was it, generally speaking, desirable to devote energy to the extension of existing schools, or to found new schools in new localities? He was inclined to think that, while of course established schools should not be neglected or abandoned, the most desirable of these alternatives was to open up new districts. Ragged-schools attained a maximum in regard to available teachers, funds, &c.; but, by entering on fresh ground, new energies would, in each case, be developed, and applied to the work. (Hear, hear.) One practical difficulty, increasing to an extent perfectly alarming, was the tendency of our town populations to disperse into the suburbs. The proposition for making suburban congregations sustain schools for the heart of the town would not meet this difficulty, because, from distance, &c., it would not supply the teaching agency. What, then, was to be done? Answering this inquiry, he strongly urged the adoption of what Dr. Chalmers termed the "aggressive system." Let them organise a scheme by which, in each district, they should go, two or three times a year, from house to house, and from shop to shop, pressing for personal help. There was a vast amount of energy which lay dormant. He did not believe that the backwardness complained of arose so much from ignorance as from a prevalent fear of going too far in religion. People liked to go on as their fathers had done. But they forgot the difference of the times. Religion now must be of the best sort, or none at all. (Hear, hear.) Never were the people so well disposed towards hearing the truth as now, as was evidenced by the attendance at the theatre-services, and the effect which they produced in increasing, not diminishing, the regular congregations at churches. In one case a clergyman had testified to an increase of his congregation by 100 every Lord's-day since the theatre-service began. If (he continued) they would not vigorously upon this aggressive system they would have their schools filled to overflowing. He appealed to the ragged-school committees to meet and consider this point of aggressive action by house-to-house visitation in each district. If such a plan were adopted, he felt assured that, however true our Lord's words, it never could be said of ragged-schools, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few." (Cheers.)

The second resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

A vote of thanks to the noble chairman was carried; his lordship acknowledged the vote, and the proceedings were closed with the benediction.

SURBITON.—On Monday last, the annual meeting of the Congregational Sunday and Infant Schools was held. The Rev. A. Mackennal presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Curwen, of Plaistow, Rev. Geo. Ingram, of Twickenham, Rev. L. H. Byrnes, of Kingeton, Mr. Carvell Williams, and others. A large number of the parents of the children were invited to tea, and were addressed in very suitable and impressive terms by some of the speakers. The meeting derived its chief interest from the fact that it was the first meeting held since the establishment of the new infant day-school. The report respecting the progress of this institution was of a very gratifying kind. Although maintained without any Government grant, as much as 122l. had been raised during the year, leaving a good balance towards the next year's expenses. This had enabled the committee to pay the teacher a respectable salary, and the increasing attendance showed that the school was thoroughly appreciated in the neighbourhood.

REV. W. CUTHBERTSON, B.A.—We regret learn that in consequence of serious and prolonged illness in his family, Mr. Cuthbertson has been obliged to determine to remain in England. His resignation of the pastorate of Pitt-street Church, Sydney, went out by the last mail, and will awaken profound concern not only among the members of his own congregation, but throughout the colony. We trust, however, that Mr. Cuthbertson may soon find a settlement in England.—*Patriot*.

CANNON-STREET CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. Isaac Lord has resigned his pastorate of the church meeting in the above place of worship. His medical advisers certify that at least one year's entire rest is indispensable for the full re-establishment of his health, and after frequent interruptions in his work from indisposition he felt it to be his duty to tender his resignation a second time, and with great regret and reluctance the church has accepted it. The rev. gentleman hopes, when restored to health, to resume ministerial work.

DRIFFIELD.—The Rev. A. Bowden, late of Hunslet, Baptist minister, having for some time been the minister of the Baptist church at Driffeld, was publicly recognised on Thursday as pastor of the new Baptist chapel there. The services commenced in the morning with a prayer-meeting, and an address was afterwards delivered by the Rev. J. Dowry, A.M., Wesleyan minister. At noon a dinner was provided for the ministers and friends, and about forty sat down. In the afternoon a public tea was provided in the school-room, which was well attended, and there were two sittings down. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, Mr. J. G. Carlile, of Hull, in the chair; and addresses were given by the Rev. W. Mitchell, Independent; the Rev. J. Acworth, L.L.D., president of

Rawden College; B. Evans, D.D., of Scarborough; the Rev. J. Barker, of Lookwood; the Rev. J. P. Campbell, of Sheffield; the Rev. J. Macpherson, of Hull; the Rev. J. W. Morgan, of Bridlington; the Rev. J. Osborne, of Kilham; and the Rev. J. Dawson, of Bishop Burton. The Rev. E. Tyas, the Rev. J. O'Dell, the Rev. J. Hithersay, and others, were also present. The services were well attended, and great interest taken in the proceedings.

NEW CHURCH, SQUARE-ROAD, HALIFAX.—A meeting of a large number of the members of the congregation attending the above place of worship was held in the school-room connected therewith, on Thursday night, the proceedings being prefaced by a tea, when a society was formed which promises to be of considerable Christian usefulness. The objects of the society are twofold: first, to assist the London Missionary Society; and secondly, for the benefit of the poor of the district; in other words, a sort of working missionary society, and a Dorcas society, the benevolence of the latter not to be limited to the poor of that congregation, or even of the town. Several ladies of influence have become officers of the society.

THE MADAGASCAR MISSION.—We understand that the Rev. J. Kessler has been selected by the London Missionary Society to join the Rev. W. Ellis in Madagascar. He has been for some time a missionary among the Jews, and connected with the church at Birmingham under the pastoral care of the Rev. G. B. Johnson. At a meeting of this church, assembling in Francis-road Chapel on Wednesday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the church feels the deepest interest in the appointment of the Rev. Julius Kessler as a missionary to Madagascar, and bidding him an affectionate farewell, desires to express their grateful sense of the many private and public services which he has rendered them during his fellowship, and their fervent hope for his eminent usefulness; and to commend him, his beloved wife, and their children, to the continued care and guidance of God."

NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL AT HUDDERSFIELD.—On Friday afternoon, the foundation-stone of Sunday-schools to be erected in connection with Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield, was laid by Mr. Thomas Haigh, of Luther-place, in the presence of a very large concourse of spectators. The afternoon was very fine, and the proceedings connected with the ceremony successful throughout. The schools are to be erected behind the chapel, in place of the present building, which, for a considerable time, has been quite inadequate to the wants of the growing classes at Highfield. Externally, the building will be a handsome structure, in the Italian style, and will be an ornament to the neighbourhood. Its chief value, however, will be found in its internal arrangements. These will comprise twenty-four separate class-rooms—a room for each class, and a large room capable of accommodating 600 at a tea-meeting, besides a lecture-room to hold 200, and a room for infants which will comfortably hold from 100 to 120. The building will be the first school in this neighbourhood erected on the class principle. The architects are Messrs. Paull and Ayliffe, of Manchester. The building will cost about 3,000*l.*, of which 1,500*l.* have already been subscribed, without canvass. After the usual ceremony, addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. Bruce (Highfield) and R. Bowman (Heckmondwike). Hymns were sung by the entire assembly at various points of the proceedings, the effect of which was very fine, the vocal strains being assisted by a brass band. After the ceremony, a tea-meeting was held, followed by a public meeting in the chapel, at which appropriate addresses were delivered.

AIREDALE COLLEGE, BRADFORD, YORKS.—A most important meeting of the constituents of this college was held last Wednesday in the library of the institution; Mr. Alderman Brown, the treasurer, was in the chair. The report of the Airedale and Rotherham amalgamation committee was read, and from it we understand that owing to the opposition of some of the gentlemen connected with the latter, the Charity Commissioners have declined to recommend the union of the two colleges, which union many of the most ardent friends of both institutions thought so desirable. After a long and deeply interesting discussion, in which the Revs. J. Priddle, J. R. Campbell, D.D.; D. Fraser, LL.D.; E. R. Conder, M.A.; J. G. Miall; Professor Creak; W. Hudsell; J. Gregory; J. H. Morgan; J. A. Savage (secretary); and Messrs. John Wade, John Peel Clapham, Samuel Heck, Wm. E. Glyde, H. J. Philbrick, Edward Kenion, Silas Scott, Wm. Byles, Joseph Craven, Walter Milligan, and other friends took part, it was resolved that, on account of the present unfavourable situation of the college, its unhealthiness, and its many inconveniences, it was desirable to erect a larger and more suitable building on a more eligible site. The secretary stated that two of the noblest and most generous friends of Congregationalism in the north of England—Titus Salt and John Crossley, Esquires—had each offered valuable plots of ground situated near Saltaire and Halifax respectively, from six to ten acres in extent, for the site of the new college, in addition to large pecuniary contributions to the building fund. A committee, consisting of gentlemen from all the chief towns of Yorkshire, was next formed to view the land offered, and any other that might be presented to their notice, and to report the result of their enquiries and investigations to another general meeting to be held in a month's time, when the new site will be fixed upon. It was understood that the college could not be moved anywhere without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners.

Correspondence.

THE REV. C. NEVILLE'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On reading the admirable letter of the Rev. Christopher Neville, it occurred to me that this letter is singularly well adapted to enlighten the minds, if not to touch the consciences, of the clergy. You have rescued it from the limbo of provincial newspaper literature, by inserting it entire in this week's *Nonconformist*. Would not many gladly help in sending a copy to every clergyman in the land if the Liberation Society would give them the opportunity? The society could scarcely command better advocacy than Mr. Neville has volunteered, and no one can suspect him of special pleading.

None would more gladly help in such a good work than

A PROVINCIAL.

[We believe the suggestion he makes has already been adopted.]

INDIAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your issue of the 25th March, I observed an extract from the "Bombay Guardian," professing to give Dr. Mullens' Statistics of Indian Missions. According to that extract the number of boys in the different schools of India and Ceylon was, in the year 1852, 87,062; and in 1862, 54,088; making a decrease in ten years of more than thirty thousand! This is a grievous error which needs to be corrected. In the vernacular day-schools there has, indeed, been a falling off of nearly 3,000; but in the Anglo-vernacular schools there has been an increase of 9,121. Including girls, there is a total increase of children under instruction of nearly 12,000 after deducting the decrease of 2,892 boys in the vernacular day-schools.

The accompanying paper gives the greater part of Dr. Mullens' statistical table, with an additional column presenting the difference in ten years. I have appended one or two observations. You may perhaps deem the whole worthy of insertion in your columns.

Believe me, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. S. WARDLAW.

18, St. George's-villas, Canonbury, April 4, 1863.

	Total in India and Ceylon, according to Dr. Mullens, in 1852.	Total in India and Ceylon, according to Dr. Mullens, in 1862.	Increase in India and Ceylon during ten years.	Decrease in India and Ceylon during ten years.	Total in Burmah, according to Dr. Mullens, in 1852.	Total in India, Ceylon, and Burmah, in 1862.
Societies	32	31	0	1	15	31
Native Missions	305	1,923	1,618	0	32	366
Foreign Missions	48	1,460	1,412	0	46	541
Do.	698	1,365	667	0	183	1,833
Catechists	331	1,160	829	0	1,776	1,776
Native Churches	18,410	31,219	12,809	0	1,542	1,542
Communicants	112,491	123,816	11,325	0	4,688	128,182
Vernacular Day Schools	1,347	4,612	3,265	0	1,811	5,153
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	93	2,730	2,637	0	43,380	43,380
Christian Boys	2,114	3,065	951	0	1,088	3,153
Boys' Boarding Schools	126	185	59	0	183	183
Do.	14,362	23,377	9,015	0	3,176	12,542
Girls' Boarding Schools	347	371	24	0	3	374
Girls' Day Schools	11,519	13,809	2,290	0	953	14,762
Christian Girls	102	114	12	0	117	117
Bible Translations	2,779	4,098	1,319	0	4,301	5,620
New Testaments, Do.	25	4,098	4,073	0	117	1,117
Separate Bibles	23	4,098	4,075	0	108	1,225
Printing Presses	23	4,098	4,075	0	108	1,225
Expenditure last year	£190,000	£235,000	£45,000	0	108	1,225
Local Contributions, Do.	£23,500	£13,000	£10,500	0	108	1,225
Native Contributions in 5 years	£190,000	£235,000	£45,000	0	108	1,225

1. The native churches in India and Ceylon have more than trebled in ten years; and in India, Ceylon, and Burmah together, nearly quadrupled.

2. The increase of Anglo-vernacular schools—schools, that is, where the bulk of the instruction, especially in its more advanced stages, is imparted in English—is remarkable; there being fifty-nine additional schools, with 8,815 additional scholars—while the ordinary vernacular schools—which have increased by 215, show a decrease in scholars of 2,892.

3. Of the total number of communicants in Burmah—18,439, there are 14,294 connected with ten stations; all of which have been commenced within the last ten years, and some of them within two or three years. The remaining 4,145 are connected with the other five stations; the earliest of which was commenced in 1813 and the latest in 1828. Of the nominal Christians in Burmah—in all 59,366—there are 46,696 connected with

the ten stations about referred to, and the remaining 12,680 with the remaining five.

These recent very extensive conversions have taken place chiefly among the *Karens*. The number was supposed to be larger.

4. In India, Ceylon, and Burmah there are twenty-five mission presses—the same number as existed ten years ago in India and Ceylon alone. This is a sign that such secular work is gradually passing, as it ought, to other hands than those of the missionaries.

5. The amount of "Native contributions" in the last three years is a pleasing fact—13,000*l.* in India and Ceylon, and 5,000*l.* in Burmah.

THE CENSUS, 1861, AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

The Census of 1861, compared with that of 1851, exhibits two sets of 23 boroughs, with the following singular comparison:—

One set of 23 boroughs had a less population in 1861 than they had in 1851, and that population under 20,000—but they return *two* members each to Parliament. The other set of 23 boroughs had a larger population in 1861 than in 1851, and that population was over 20,000—but they return only one member each to Parliament.

Query. Why not transfer one member from each of the first set to each of the second set?

Here are the two lists:—

DECREASING BOROUGHES WITH TWO MEMBERS EACH.

Name.	Population.	
	1851.	1861.
Gloucester	17,572	16,512
Lynn	19,355	18,170
Lancaster	16,168	16,005
Bury St. Edmunds	13,900	13,318
Berwick	15,094	13,265
Barnstaple	11,871	10,743
Warwick	10,973	10,570
Tiverton	11,144	10,447
Windsor	9,596	9,520
Chichester	8,692	8,059
Stamford	8,933	8,047
Newport, I. W.	8,047	7,934
Buckingham	8,069	7,626
Cockermouth	7,275	7,067
Lichfield	7,012	6,893
Marlow	6,523	6,406
Tewkesbury	5,678	5,876
Knarborough	5,536	5,402
Lymington	5,252	5,179
Marlborough	5,135	4,893
Wells	4,726	4,648
Totness	4,410	4,001
Honiton	3,427	3,301
Total	214,107	201,902
Decrease in 10 years		12,145

INCREASING BOROUGHES WITH ONLY ONE MEMBER EACH.

Name.	Population.	
	1851.	1861.
Salford	85,108	102,449
Merthyr Tydvil	63,080	83,875
Swansea	45,123	67,488
Birkenhead	37,513	51,649
Dudley	37,962	44,975
Cheltenham	35,051	39,693
Rochdale	29,195	38,184
Walsall	25,680	37,760
Bury	31,262	37,568
Chatham	28,424	36,177
Cardiff	20,424	35,541
South Shields	28,974	35,239
Huddersfield	30,880	34,877
Tynemouth	29,170	34,021
Ashton	29,791	33,917
Gateshead	25,568	33,597
Monmouth	26,512	30,577
Warrington	23,363	26,937
Wakefield	22,057	23,150
Carmarvon	22,210	22,907
Pembroke	16,700	21,773
Carmarthen	19,234	21,439
Hythe	13,164	21,367
Total	726,445	905,145
Increase in 10 years		178,700

There are four towns, with a greater population than 20,000 each, not represented in Parliament, viz:—

	Population in 1861.
Hanley	31,953
Burnley	28,700
Staleybridge	24,921
Croydon	20,325

There are eight boroughs, with more than a quarter of a million population in each, which return only two members each to Parliament, or sixteen in the total.

There are fourteen counties, with nearly the same total population, which return 155 members to Parliament.

BOROUGHES.

	Population.		Members.
	1851.	1861.	
Tower Hamlets	534,111	647,845	2
Liverpool	575,955	643,938	2
Marylebone	376,957	430,252	2
Finchbury	323,772	387,278	2
Manchester	316,213	357,979	2
Birmingham	232,841	296,076	2
Lambeth	251,345	294,883	2
Westminster	241,611	254,623	2
Total	2,651,805	3,118,874	16

COUNTIES.	Population.		Members.
	1851.	1861.	
Hants	405,370	481,815	19
Cornwall	335,553	369,390	14
Sussex	336,844	363,735	18
Worcester	276,926	307,397	12
Wiltshire	254,221	249,311	18
Shropshire	229,341	240,959	12
Cumberland	195,492	205,276	9
Dorset	181,207	188,789	14
Berkshire	170,065	176,256	9
Oxford	170,439	170,944	7
Buckingham	163,723	167,993	11
Hereford	115,489	123,712	7
Westmoreland	55,287	60,817	3
Rutland	22,933	20,861	2
	2,938,945	3,127,255	155

These counties have, therefore, nearly ten times the power in the House of Commons that the boroughs have, although the populations of both are so nearly the same.

ACTUARY.

LORD PALMERSTON IN SCOTLAND.

After the meeting of the working classes on Tuesday night, the 31st ult., Lord Palmerston attended a ball given in his honour at the Corporation Galleries, where the reception accorded to his lordship by a brilliant assemblage was most enthusiastic. On Wednesday morning, his lordship, attended by the Lord Provost, the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., and the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, was present at a breakfast given to Admiral Sir James Hope, by the President of the Gaiter Club, Mr. John Burns, of the eminent firm of Messrs. George and J. Burns, at his residence in Park-gardens. After breakfast, on the motion of the President, Lord Palmerston was elected an honorary member of the Gaiter Club. Viscount Palmerston, having added his name to the list of members, said,—

I am very proud and flattered to be associated with such a distinguished body. (A laugh.) I am informed, though gaiters have an intimate connexion with legs (a laugh), that no gaiter-man is allowed to speak upon his legs. (A laugh.) He may speak about his legs, but not upon his legs. (Continued laughter.) Now, as we in these days never show our legs, inasmuch as trousers would conceal even the gaiter if we wore it, you will excuse me if I am very short in my thanks. I can only assure you that, whether I wear long gaiters or short gaiters, my memory of your kindness will be long, and not short. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

His lordship then proceeded by railway to Edinburgh, and at one o'clock was presented with the freedom of the city, in the Queen-street-hall, which was filled by ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Provost, in presenting the burgess-ticket, appropriately addressed Lord Palmerston, who in responding adverted to circumstances which made the gift peculiarly acceptable to him, especially his three happy years in Edinburgh University, and the honoured names with which he was associated in being made free of the city. He agreed that the vital spirit of free institutions was party spirit. Freedom of opinion, more especially with regard to politics, was the way in which truth was arrived at, the way in which the public good was secured. They must therefore agree to differ, but there was nothing that can prevent men who are honestly and zealously enrolled in the list of political parties from entertaining, with regard to those who differ from them, the kindest personal feeling.

In fact, they are striving to bring their antagonists to their own opinions; and those who wish to convince others must endeavour to convince them by the sun, and not by the wind; not to make them wrap their cloaks more tightly around their shoulders, but to endeavour to win their hearts by the warmth of friendship and persuasion; and therefore, even on the narrowest view of party politics, which must be founded upon a desire to make one's opinions prevail, those acrimonies and animosities which in former times too often from various circumstances disfigured the arena of political action ought carefully and steadily to be avoided.

Three cheers were then given for Lord Palmerston, and the proceedings terminated.

His lordship then proceeded to the University, where a large assemblage had collected, in order to receive the honorary distinction of LL.D. The ceremony took place in the library hall. His lordship was received with repeated acclamations. The degree having been conferred with the usual formalities, an address from the students was presented to the newly-created doctor. Lord Palmerston, in reply, adverted at greater length to his former connexion with the University.

I had the good fortune of attending this University at a period when there were in it the most distinguished instructors—I won't say more distinguished than any that have since been enrolled among its professors. I imbibed the lessons of wisdom from that eminent man Dugald Stewart. (Cheers.) I had the advantage of the instructions of Playfair, classics were taught by Dalziel, natural philosophy by Gregory, and chemistry by Hope. (Cheers.) There was at that time an abundance of learning in every branch and department of intellectual superiority, which gave the greatest possible opportunities to those who chose to avail themselves of them by cultivating their minds and laying in a stock of knowledge useful to them during the rest of their lives. (Cheers.) For my own part, gentlemen, I am proud to acknowledge that if I have been in any way successful in public life, if I have been enabled to steer my course in a manner satisfactory to my own conscience, and to meet the general approval of my fellow-countrymen—(cheers)—it has been because, in those three years

which I passed in this city I was furnished by able men with charts and compass, which taught me how to steer my course, to avoid many of the dangers to which the voyage of life is exposed, and to pursue in safety that career which I was destined to follow. (Cheers.)

In the evening a grand banquet was given in the Music Hall, George-street, where a large and influential company had assembled. Among those present were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Southesk, Lord Airlie, Lord Fife, Lord Dunfermline, Lord Elcho, Sir William Dunbar, Sir J. Gibson Craig, the Lord Advocate, M.P., Mr. Cowper, M.P., Sir D. Brewster, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, Sir W. Johnstone, Dr. Guthrie, Admiral Erskine. Grace was said by Dr. Lee, and thanks were returned by Rev. Dr. Guthrie. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given, Admiral Erskine returned thanks for the Navy, Colonel Anstruther for the Army, and Lord Elcho for the Volunteers. The Lord Provost proposed the toast of the evening in a highly eulogistic speech and amid much enthusiasm.

Lord Palmerston, in responding to the toast, spoke of the deep impression their cordial reception had made upon him, and of the encouragement such approbation afforded to exertion and laborious application in the performance of duty. It was his good fortune to pass three years when in Edinburgh with that eminent man Dugald Stewart, in whose house he had the privilege of associating with a constellation of men of genius and attainment in every department of science.

There were Playfair, and Brougham, and Horner, Sir James Hall, Francis Jeffrey, and a multitude of others, whose names are familiar to you. There was also Miss Edgeworth, not belonging to you, but eminent by her literary attainments. There were the two Grants, men well known in the sphere of politics since; and such a society was calculated beyond anything to forward the ideas of a young man just beginning his education; and I look back to that period with the most affectionate remembrance; and the associations and friendships which then were contracted I shall ever regard as the most valuable of my life.

If any good results had ensued from his public life, he had had the advantage of acting in council with men distinguished for their ability and their talents, adverting specially to the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Panmure, and the Duke of Argyll, then present. It was said that the policy of his Government had been a policy of peace when peace could be maintained with honour, but a policy of self-respect where self-respect might have been called into action.

As my noble friend Lord Elcho has well told you, there is no better security for the maintenance of peace than that the world should know that, although unwilling to provoke aggression, and determined to deal with others as you would wish others should deal with you, nevertheless you are prepared, if you should be compelled to do so, to resist aggression, to repel insult, to maintain your rights, and assert your dignity at whatever cost that may be done. (Cheers.)

Fortunately, at the present moment, they had made great progress in those quiet and peaceful preparations which rendered a country able to look without anxiety or apprehension to a different condition of things. The army and navy were in a condition of efficiency which, considering their numbers, necessarily upon a peace establishment, never, he believed, before was equalled. Their army was efficient and improving; their navy in a state of transition, and then they had their volunteer force.

The public spirit of the nation induced the youth of the nation voluntarily to take up arms, to prepare and discipline themselves for military service—not to meet an enemy that was coming to-day or to-morrow, not to repel a sudden and unexpected invasion, but calmly and quietly to lay in a store of national defence which might appease all future alarm on the part of the people of this country, and might teach other nations, if any other nations did want to be so taught—(a laugh)—that it was a better and more advantageous thing to be at peace with England, to trade with England, and to carry on good fellowship with England than to put England to the test to show how it could defend itself. (Loud cheers.)

After a reference to the Crimean war, in which he remarked that the French and English began it as allies and ended it as friends, he said that the policy of the Government had been a policy of peace, and their example of free institutions had had a great effect abroad.

There is hardly a single country in Europe that has not in some shape or other, with some modification or other, institutions formed after the pattern, or at least upon the principles, of her constitution; and we are proud to say that some of those nations are greatly indebted for the benefits they enjoy to the assistance and countenance which they received from the Government of England. Greece owes its separation and independence to a former Government—that of Mr. Canning—but still that was to British influence co-operative with Russia and France. Belgium, Portugal, and Spain are also greatly indebted to the diplomatic and other assistance of England for the free constitutions, the Parliamentary Governments which those three countries now so happily possess and enjoy. If it be honourable to a nation to contribute to the happiness of mankind—if glory consists not so much in forcing nations by blood and plunder to submit to a yoke they detest, as in diffusing happiness and prosperity—then I say that we, the British nation, need not look with regret upon the efforts and influences which we have used in assisting those nations who are exerting themselves to obtain the blessings of free and Parliamentary institutions.

They had given their moral support to Italy, and he could not but believe that a brighter period was in store for it, and that a time would come when all those who were concerned in regulating its destinies would feel that it was for their advantage, as well as for the advantage of the Italians, that Italy should

be in full possession of its capital. (Loud cheers.) As to Poland,—

If wishes, if diplomatic interposition, can have any effect, those wishes and that diplomatic and friendly interposition certainly will not be, and have not been, wanting. (Renewed cheers.) But I presume that even the most enthusiastic admirers of that noble Polish nation would hardly, under the circumstances of the times, expect or ask that any forcible intervention should by this country be undertaken. (Hear, hear.) We cannot but hope that the united opinion of all the Powers of Europe may have an influence on the minds of those with whom it rests to determine the fate of Poland, and that benefit will still arise out of the calamities by which that country is for the moment oppressed. (Cheers.)

They had abstained from interfering in the American civil war, as they might only have fanned the flame to greater heat, and any forcible attempt to obtain cotton for our depressed manufactures would have increased the pressure.

I cannot but think, when the passions which excited that war have had their vent—and all passions must have their vent—and when the results of that war shall press more and more heavily upon both parties engaged in it, that without intervention, which they would resent as an affront, their own good sense and their own proper feeling may lead them to peaceful intentions, and that arrangements may be made which will put an end to that dreadful bloodshed and that wide-spread desolation of which the American continent has now for nearly two years been the scene.

He believed the present Government was the exponent of British sentiment, and that if their political opponents took their place they would pursue much the same course.

I say it not to their disparagement, but to their honour, for I hope and trust and believe that the honour and interest of the country would be safe in their hands. I do not, at the same time, tell you that I look forward with any great or particular impatience to the moment when they will be put to that which, I trust, would not be to them a severe trial. (Laughter and cheers.)

The noble lord concluded amid loud cheers.

The other toasts were—"Her Majesty's Ministers," proposed by Lord Dalhousie, acknowledged by the Duke of Argyll; the "Two Houses of Parliament," by the Solicitor-General for Scotland, acknowledged by the Duke of Argyll and Sir W. Scott, M.P.; "The Clergy of all Denominations," by Bailie Camels, responded to by the Rev. Dr. Lee and the Rev. Dr. Guthrie; "The Lord Provost and the City of Edinburgh," by Lord Palmerston, and responded to by the Lord Provost; "The University of Edinburgh," by the Earl of Airlie; "Lady Palmerston;" "The Members for the City," responded to by Mr. Black, M.P.; "The Ladies," by the Right Hon. W. Cowper.

Lord Palmerston visited Leith on Thursday. There he was taken over the works of improvement which are going on, and afterwards to the Corn Exchange, where an address was presented to him by the Corporation. In reply, he made a brief speech, in which he alluded with satisfaction to the reception he had experienced in Scotland. He had, he said, had a warm greeting on the Clyde, and he should have felt very much mortified if he had not had an equally warm greeting on the Forth.

On Good Friday Lord Palmerston attended divine service at St. Peter's Chapel, Luton-place, accompanied by the Right Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and by the Lord Provost and his family. The chapel was crowded. The Rev. Mr. Absalom read the prayers, and the Rev. Mr. Coventry preached on the occasion. The noble lord returned to London on Saturday, and on Monday went down to Broadlands.

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL-ROOMS AND LECTURE-HALL AT THORNBURY.

Mr. Handel Cosham is already well known as a gentleman of enlarged mind, and one who is always zealous in the pursuit of everything which tends to promote the physical, moral, and religious advancement of his fellows, and more especially does he delight to do good to those who are in a humble sphere. To his many other acts of benevolence, he has now added one connected with his native place, Thornbury, which must endear him to all in and about that town. He has at his own expense erected a building containing British Schools and a public lecture-room, near the Baptist Chapel in Thornbury. With respect to the reason of the erection, we cannot do better than let Mr. Cosham speak for himself. He says—"For some years it has been my earnest wish to make some present to my native town that should practically convey the feelings I entertain towards you (its present inhabitants), and at the same time not be altogether unworthy of your acceptance. The year 1862 was, as you are aware, a remarkable year in the history of our country, from its being the Bicentenary of the ejection of 2,000 Non-conforming clergymen from the Church of England. One of the means adopted for celebrating that great event was the raising of a largessum, to be expended in various ways, tending to the moral, intellectual, and spiritual advancement of the country. This occasion seemed to me therefore to afford a fitting opportunity for carrying out my long-cherished wish, to commence schools in Thornbury, to be conducted on Christian and unsectarian principles, and I am happy to say that the wish has now been gratified, in the erection of what may be regarded as 'Memorial Schools.'" On the 30th ult., Mr. Cosham publicly presented these premises to the town, by handing over to trustees the title-deeds.

The entire cost of the undertaking (about 700*l.*) has been borne by Mr. Cosham, for he purchased the land upon which the premises have been reared,

and had the building erected and completely fitted without asking any other individual to contribute the smallest sum. Mr. Lawrence, builder, &c., of Bristol, kindly prepared the plans free of expense, as a token of the esteem and friendship which have for so long subsisted between the donor and himself. On Monday week Thornbury was *en fête*. Mr. Cosham was met at the entrance to the village by a great part of the inhabitants, who received him with great enthusiasm. Across the road near the new erection was an arch of evergreens, in the midst of which was affixed an inscription expressive of the gratitude of the inhabitants to Mr. Cosham. Flowers, mottoes, and flags were apparent upon the walls of the playground, school-room, and the Baptist chapel; and two bands contributed greatly to the general gaiety that prevailed. After tea had been provided for the large company, a public meeting was held in the large room, which was densely crowded. H. O. Wills, Esq., presided. A hymn having been given out by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Rev. M. Dickie offered up prayer.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was a gratifying thing that it had been put into the heart of his esteemed and beloved friend, Mr. Cosham, that on the 39th anniversary of his birth, he should hand over that building to the disposal of the town. (Cheers.) They ought to be very thankful that they were privileged with such beautiful weather, and that they were assembled together in such numbers on that occasion, and he heartily and earnestly hoped that God's promise to his Church of old, spoken through Haggai the Prophet, when his house was renewed and rebuilt, might be made to them now that building was erected—"From this day will I bless thee." After some further remarks the chairman called upon

Mr. HANDEL COSHAM, who in the course of his speech said—

About eighteen years ago, he left Thornbury, a rather raw boy, to fight the battle of life. He was not going to say how he fought it, but he left his native place, he supposed with the same feelings which most boys did. He had a great deal more of poetry than he had now, and a great many dreams which he had then had been dispelled since; and a great many feelings and opinions which he held at present he did not hold then. One thing he might say, and he said it to young men specially, because the first start in life to a young man was an important one; but there were certain principles which he had enjoyed and felt then, which to a certain extent had actuated him ever since. One of those principles was, that he had an abiding sense upon his mind that his future course would all depend upon Almighty God, and he hoped that he lived with an abiding sense of his presence, and he had endeavoured to cherish that feeling ever since. But he left home with another feeling, and that was that he would never be conquered by difficulties. (Cheers.) Mr. Cosham referred to other motives which had exerted an influence upon him in his early life, and he said he always tried to act religion in every-day life, and not keep it only for Sundays and sermon time. He did not in his setting out make up his mind to be rich, and therefore they must not expect that he really had become so because he had been enabled to present them with that building. (Hear, hear.) He determined ever to think for himself, and he made up his mind that he would neither be influenced by popular applause nor deterred by the frowns of the majority. (Hear, hear.) In alluding to his career as a public man, Mr. Cosham stated that he first spoke upon the subject of temperance at a place about a mile from Thornbury, when he was 21 years of age; and he was in love with temperance then and he was now. (Cheers.) As to his zeal for political reform he dated that to the struggle in Thornbury during the passing of the Reform Bill, and he could recollect—perhaps it was one of his earliest recollections—the old mail-coach dashing through the town in 1832, and what an eagerness there was to know the news. His great aim was to lift up the poor socially, politically, intellectually, and religiously, so that there should be the link of humanity so felt and experienced by all, that the rich should not look with contempt upon the poor, nor the poor look with envy towards the rich. (Cheers.) He believed that the great method to elevate the poor was to educate them. (Hear, hear,) and not to give them a Government education, but to lead them to exert themselves to obtain self-education, and as a practical illustration of his principles, he presented to them that school. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Cosham next signed his name to the deed of bequest, and handed it to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, who acknowledged it in a brief address. The audience testified their pleasure in loud huzzas.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Morgan, Dickie, Pratt, Mathews and other gentlemen, and the meeting terminated in the customary manner.

SHIP-BUILDING FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A great meeting, under the auspices of the Union and Emancipation Society, was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Monday night, Alderman Harvey in the chair. The object was to protest against the building and fitting out of war-ships in this country for the Confederates. Among the speakers were several eminent men. The resolutions were carried amidst the greatest enthusiasm. They called upon the Government to take active measures to put a stop to the building of ships for the Southern States. A placard was exhibited, which stated that the *Alexandra*, one of the vessels built at Liverpool for the Confederates, had been seized by the Government. The first resolution was moved by Dr. Watts, of Manchester, seconded by Mr. G. L. Ashworth, Mayor of Rochdale, supported by Mr. George Thompson, and carried, with half a dozen dissentients. Mr. Pope moved, and Pro-

fessor Newman seconded, the second resolution. It was as follows:—

That this meeting has heard with feelings of humiliation and deep concern that certain persons in England and Scotland, including members of Parliament, are engaged in the illegal enterprise of providing and furnishing war-ships, and otherwise aiding the Southern slaveholders' Confederacy; and the meeting earnestly calls on her Majesty's Government to evince its good faith towards a friendly power, and vindicate the honour of the nation by putting an effectual stop to these nefarious proceedings.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, in supporting the motion, said:—

They were met not merely to talk, but, he hoped, to do something to save the country from a great danger. Nations did not make up their minds beforehand deliberately to go to war. They became exasperated, and then they were carried into war. To use an expression of one of our own statesmen—if they deserved the name of statesmen—they "drifted" into war; and we might now drift into a war with America. The Americans would soon have read the speech of the Solicitor-General treating their complaints with little courtesy, the speech of Mr. Laird, avowing (it might be said) his crime—(cheers)—they would have seen that a large party in the House of Commons received Mr. Laird, not with disapprobation, but with enthusiastic cheers; they would have seen that the announcement at the success of the Alabama herself was cheered by the House; and all this would excite in them bitter feeling, and perhaps they might do on their side something that would cause our Government to demand reparation. In that way we might become involved in war. And let us remember what a war it would be—a war between kindred nations, bound to each other by all the ties by which brethren could be bound—and not only so, but it would be a war that would cut off our main outlet for emigration at a time when that outlet was more than ever needful—(hear)—it would be a war also that would cut off our supplies of food, and after generations might curse this day unless we could do something to avert the evil. (Cheers.) About seventy years ago England was drawn into a war with another Republic by the political passions of the upper classes—for the upper classes, too, had their political passion, though they talked as if political passion was confined to "the people." (Hear, hear.) We were drawn into a war with a French Republic. That lasted twenty fatal years. Six hundred millions of debt were accumulated, mountains of money, besides, were sunk, oceans of blood were expended, and the burden of it fell mainly on the lower classes; for the great landowners got back their money, as they would get it back again, by high rents; and the clergy got it back, as they would get it back again, by high tithes. The lower classes had had to bear the burden to this day. Those who had the franchise should remember they were the trustees in this matter for those who had it not; that the millions who lay helpless and unenfranchised could not say a word; that they might be drawn into this war for the interests of men whose interests were opposed to them. Therefore let a manful struggle be made to avert the evil. The Government had shown itself weak, but there were in it no doubt great elements. There were two parties in it. We could not mistake, from the bearing of Lord Palmerston, that he was at the head of the Southern party. It was clear, too, from some expressions of Lord Russell, that his heart was on the right side. (Cheers.) He remembered his own Liberal principles; that he led the Liberal party in a day when Liberal principles were not, as now, a source of pride and hope. (Cheers.) Let us lend, then, if we could, a support to the good party in the Government, and let us, if we could, intimidate the evil party. Let us use our strength at elections; let us press upon the Government to do their duty; let us save the country from this dishonour and disgrace; let us save the Government themselves from the anathema that they would bring upon them, and that would make them infamous and accursed for ever. (Loud cheers.)

It was subsequently resolved to embody the sentiments of the resolutions in a memorial, to be presented by a deputation to Earl Russell. Mr. Rawlins, jun., of Liverpool, Mr. J. Noble, of London, and several other speakers, addressed the meeting.

SEIZURE OF A CONFEDERATE GUNBOAT AT LIVERPOOL.—About noon, on Sunday, Mr. E. Morgan, one of the Customs' surveyors, acting under instructions from the Board of Commissioners, went on board the small wood-built screw steamer *Alexandra*, recently launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Miller and Sons, and now being fitted for sea in the Totteth Dock. No official intimation was made by the officer as to the grounds on which he acted. He merely went on board, marked a "broad arrow" on one of the masts, and remained on board, keeping the vessel under surveillance. Up to two o'clock on Monday afternoon, no official reason had been intimated as to why the *Alexandra* had been put or was kept under surveillance, but it is believed to be in consequence of information communicated to the authorities that she is built as a gunboat, and is meant for the American Confederate Government. She is a fine, tidy-looking craft of 265 tons builders' measurement, is nicely coppered and copper-fastened, and presents the appearance of possessing great speed and comparatively considerable power. It is said that a legal investigation will be immediately made into the circumstances connected with the building and outfit of the vessel. It is stated that, although there was every appearance of fittings up for guns, there were actually no guns on board the *Alexandra*. The excitement amongst the gentlemen of Southern proclivities is very great. An iron ship-building firm, near to the builders of the *Alexandra*, have a large iron gunboat of about 1,200 tons on the stocks for the Confederate Government, but it is now stated that our Government has issued instructions to the officials at Liverpool, that in all cases where there is the slightest suspicion that ships are being built other than for neutral Powers, they are to seize such vessels, and await the decisions of the legal authorities.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE POLISH QUESTION.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* publishes the two following documents. The first is a circular addressed by Lord Russell to Lord Napier, dated the 2nd of March; the second is a circular addressed on the 4th of the same month to the representatives of England abroad. They are translated from the French translation of the originals.

LORD RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER, AMBASSADOR OF ENGLAND AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Foreign-office, March 2, 1868.

My Lord,—The Government of her Majesty is much concerned at the state of things in the kingdom of Poland. It sees, on the one hand, a great portion of the people in open insurrection against the Government; a considerable military force occupied in putting down that insurrection. The natural and probable result of such a struggle will be, it may be supposed, the triumph of the military forces; but this triumph, if it is obtained by a series of combats, will necessarily be accompanied by a lamentable effusion of blood, by a considerable sacrifice of human life, and by material calamities of every description, the effect of which will be felt for many years to come. On the other hand, the acts of reciprocal violence and destruction, inseparable from a struggle of this nature, will forcibly engender hatreds which will envenom in future the relations of the Russian Government with the Polish nation.

Nevertheless, while regretting the existence of this sad state of things in a foreign country, the Government of the Queen would not deem it advisable to express its sentiments on the subject in an official manner, if special circumstances did not place it, as regards the actual condition of Poland, in a peculiar position. The kingdom of Poland was constituted and bound to the Russian empire by the treaties of 1815, to which the English Government is a contracting party. The present unhappy state of affairs must be attributed to the fact that Poland is not in the position laid down by treaties. Poland, moreover, is no longer in the position in which it was placed by the Emperor Alexander I. Under his reign a national Diet sat at Warsaw, and the Poles of the kingdom enjoyed the necessary privileges to insure their public welfare.

Since the year 1832 symptoms of discontent and agitation commenced to evince themselves, which were followed from time to time by revolts and useless bloodshed. The Government of the Queen is aware that the immediate cause of the present insurrection was the conscription recently imposed upon the Polish nation; but that measure itself was only adopted in consequence of the discontent which the Poles felt at the political condition of their country. The landed proprietors and the middle classes could not put up with it, and if the peasantry did not show themselves so hostilely disposed, at least they did not support the Russian Government.

Great Britain, as one of the Powers that signed the treaties of 1815, and deeply interested in the peace of Europe, feels itself consequently authorised to express its opinion upon the events of which Poland is the theatre, and it is desirous of doing so in the most courteous manner towards Russia, with the sincere wish of contributing to the welfare of all parties interested. Why should not his Imperial Majesty, whose benevolent sentiments are universally recognised, put an end, once for all, to this sanguinary struggle, by generously proclaiming an immediate and complete amnesty for all his revolted subjects, and by announcing at the same time his intention of restoring without delay to the kingdom of Poland its enjoyment of the civil and political rights granted to it by the Emperor Alexander I., conformably to the stipulations of 1815? If his Majesty did this, a National Diet and Parliament would most probably content the Poles, and give satisfaction to public opinion in Europe.

I request you, my lord, to read this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff, and to leave him a copy of it.

RUSSELL.

The following is the text of Lord Russell's circular to the representatives of the Queen at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Lisbon, and Stockholm:—

EXTRACT.

Foreign-office, March 4.

In the opinion of her Majesty's Government the transmission of analogous views on the part of the representatives of the Powers who signed the treaties of 1815 to St. Petersburg might tend to put a stop to the effusion of blood and to re-establish the Polish people in the enjoyments of rights promised to it at Vienna, and of which they have so long been deprived. Her Majesty's Government fancies that the best means of assuring the peace of Europe would be to restore to the Poles the privilege of a Diet and of a national Government.

RUSSELL.

THE STALEYBRIDGE RIOTERS.—The Staleybridge rioters were tried at Chester assizes on Saturday. Forty-five of them altogether were indicted. They were found guilty, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to six months.

WORKING-CLASS DINING-ROOMS AT GLASGOW.—"J. O." gives the *Times* an account of a visit which he has just paid to these rooms, where he and a friend had a plain but sufficient dinner as follows:—"For fourpence halfpenny I got a pint basin of pea-soup, a plate of hot minced collops, a plate of potatoes, and eight ounces of bread; my companion, Mr. Stirling, of Keir, got, for the same sum, a pint basin of broth, a plate of cold beef, a plate of potatoes, and a slice of plum pudding. The quantity of meat was small, but the ensemble of the dinner was certainly sufficient to satisfy any one not endowed with an exorbitant appetite; and as each article of which our dinner was composed was distinctly priced, a voracious consumer can readily, by paying a penny or three halfpence more, adapt his supplies to the extraordinary requirements of his stomach." The writer describes the arrangements as excellent, and the food as of the best quality. He thinks the plan projected by an Association in London lacks an essential element of success, "simplicity" in the articles of food and cookery.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince of Wales has given instructions that the wedding presents to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum are to comprise not merely the jewelry, but almost all the presents which have been accepted. The day for the public exhibition will be announced as soon as the arrangements are sufficiently completed.

The present from the ladies of Wales to their Princess is likely to take the form of a brooch of diamonds and emeralds in the shape of a leek, the national emblem of the country.

Another instance, says the *Birmingham Post*, of her Majesty's great kindness has been just made known to us. The friends of the poor fellow who died the other day in Birmingham from injuries received on the night of the illumination have received a sum of money from the Queen, accompanied by an expression of deep commiseration with the relatives of the deceased.

The ancient and Royal charities associated with Maundy Thursday were distributed on Thursday to forty-four aged men and forty-four aged women in Whitehall Chapel, with the customary ceremonial. The number of each sex corresponds with the age on her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The Bishop of Oxford acted as Lord High Almoner.

On Sunday morning Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Windsor. The Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Holy Communion.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Sandringham church on Sunday morning. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stanley.

A letter from Copenhagen says:—"It is thought that Prince Wilhelm, the new King of Greece, might marry one of the daughters of Queen Victoria, either the Princess Helena or Princess Louise. The stipulation made by the Greeks that the successors of their new King should be brought up in the Greek faith may, however, prove an obstacle in the way of such an alliance."

The Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of England) was safely delivered of a Princess on Sunday morning at a quarter before five o'clock. Her Majesty the Queen was with the Princess constantly during the night. In the room with the Princess on the birth of the child were her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, Sir Charles Locock, Dr. Farre, and the nurses, and in the next room Sir J. Clark. In the adjoining apartment were Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; and Baron de Rieu, Head of the Household of his Royal Highness Prince Charles of Hesse. The latest bulletin states that the Princess and her child are "going on perfectly well."

The present of a Bible to the Prince of Wales, from the Sunday-schools of Manchester, has been duly acknowledged by his Royal Highness. The Bible was presented immediately before the Royal marriage. Between sixty and seventy thousand children subscribed, and a balance of 25*l.* was left in hand after all expenses were paid.

The Prince of Wales will hold a levée on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 13th of May, and the Princess of Wales will hold a Drawing-room, likewise on her Majesty's behalf, on Saturday, the 16th of May. There will also be a Drawing-room and a levée on her Majesty's behalf in the course of the month of June. Presentations will be made at both Drawing-Rooms.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is confined to his house, at Carlton House-terrace, in consequence of a fall from his horse on Saturday evening. The right hon. gentleman is going on well, though he has received some cuts and bruises.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 8, 1863.
POLAND.

PARIS, April 7.

La Nation of this evening says:—"France, England, and Austria have come to an understanding, and sent separately to St. Petersburg notes identical in sense."

The same journal adds:—"The Powers have in their notes carefully avoided anything resembling pressure, leaving it to the Czar to take the initiative in the measures calculated definitely to put an end to the periodical risings so disquieting for Europe and so disastrous for Russia."

BRESLAU, April 7.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* of to-day publishes a telegram from Kalisch, asserting that great agitation prevailed there on account of the approach of the insurgents, who were said to be at a distance of only six miles from the town. The telegram further states that the churches of Kalisch were closed every day at six p.m., and were occupied by the military. The garrison bivouacked in the public squares, and each of the military posts at the gates were furnished with two guns.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.

Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has been recalled from Mexico. The reason officially assigned for his recall is that the importance of the French naval

forces in the Mexican waters is no longer such as to warrant the presence of an officer of that rank.

DENMARK AND THE THRONE OF GREECE.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.

The *Dagbladet* of to-day, in its review of the week, publishes another article hostile to the candidature of Prince Wilhelm. The conditions under which, according to the *Dagbladet*, the Greek Crown is to be accepted, are—The guarantee of the independence of Denmark by the great Powers; assistance to maintain order in the monarchy for that purpose; renewal of the guarantees for the possession of Schleswig by Denmark, as obtained in 1720; and the neutrality of Holstein.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.

The following are the principal passages of the address to the Emperor voted unanimously at the meeting of the nobility of the Government of St. Petersburg. The address says:—"The pretensions to the patrimony of Russia arising from the troubles in Poland excite our grief and indignation. The era of reforms inaugurated by your Majesty will not be favourable for the projects formed against the integrity of the empire. The nobility, united with all the other classes of society, will not shrink before any effort or sacrifice to defend the territory of the empire."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.

Omer Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, has provisionally assumed the direction of the Ministry of War.

The army has been divided into six corps, the first of which, hitherto stationed at Constantinople, will be transferred to Schumla, under the command of Abdul Kerim Pasha.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, April 7.

The Sultan has arrived here, escorted by six war vessels. His Majesty has taken up his residence at the Royal palace, Razal-Tin. Great fêtes have taken place in the town to celebrate the event.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND DR. COLENSO.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has forwarded a reply to an address recently presented by a large body of the clergy of his diocese, of which the following is the substantial portion.

I cannot be surprised at the feelings of sorrow and indignation with which you view those works, as impugning, in your judgment, the authority of the Holy Scriptures; and as derogatory to the person, the attributes, and the work of our Divine Redeemer; for happily it is without precedent that such published opinions should have emanated from a bishop of the Church of Christ. But it is satisfactory to be assured that the principal objections advanced by Bishop Colenso are for the most part puerile and trite. So puerile that an intelligent youth who has read his Bible with care could draw the fitting answers from the Bible itself; so trite, that they have been again and again refuted—two hundred years ago by Archbishop Usher, one of the most learned analysts of this or of any other country; more recently by Bishop Watson and others.

To the diligent student of God's Holy Word, then, who looks for light and guidance from above, the books to which you refer are absolutely harmless; but they are pregnant with mischief to the ignorant, the half-informed, and to all who rejoice in anything which can free them from the troublesome restraints of religion. A bishop of the Church has spoken, and that is enough; they will drink in the poison, and never trouble themselves to seek the antidote or study the replies.

The impressions which you have received from these works are widely shared by the Church at large. It seems to be generally felt that the Pentateuch is so closely interwoven with the texture of the Bible, that it is impossible to wrench it from its pages, without tearing the Bible itself to pieces; or to deny its authenticity and veracity without charging Him who knew what was in man with ignorance and imposture; so that if the Saviour be no longer the Truth, He can no longer be the Way of the Life; and robbed of the blessings of the Gospel, we are to be turned adrift to seek what light and comfort we may from the blindness and the barrenness of natural religion.

Influenced by such convictions, you invite me to take the necessary steps for upholding the belief in the inspired Word of God, and for vindicating the Church of England from the scandal which attaches to her in consequence of the recent publications of one of her bishops. But you are not perhaps aware that in the case of the Bishop of Natal the primary jurisdiction rests with the metropolitan of Southern Africa, the Bishop of Capetown. This prelate has just returned to his province, and is prepared to institute those judicial proceedings which will try whether the charges brought against Bishop Colenso can be sustained. It is not for me to anticipate the judgment which may be delivered in his case; but you are aware that he has refused to resign the see of Natal, although he cannot deny that he is unable to exercise the most important functions of that office; and persists in disseminating, as bishop of his diocese, opinions which derive their chief weight from the office he still holds in connection with the Church of England. Under these circumstances, it becomes my painful duty, in conformity with the rule of discipline in our Church, when proceedings are about to be instituted against any clerk, by reason of conduct which causes great scandal, to caution all the clergy of my diocese against admitting Bishop Colenso into their pulpits, or allowing him to minister in the Word or Sacraments in their respective parishes, until he shall have cleared himself from the grave imputations which at present attach to him.

PRESENTATION OF THE NORWICH GATES TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The "Norwich Gates," which

have been subscribed for by the county for presentation to the Prince of Wales, were presented to his Royal Highness yesterday at Sandringham Hall by a deputation from the subscribers, consisting of the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of the county; J. S. Scott Chad, Esq., High Sheriff, and the mayors of Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth, and Thetford, who arrived at Sandringham Hall at a quarter past one, and were introduced to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in the drawing-room. The following is the Prince's reply:—

Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest gratification that I receive your present. I need hardly say that the circumstances under which it is offered are of a nature to make a deep impression upon me. Connected intimately as I am with Norfolk, I regard with pride so beautiful a specimen of Norwich workmanship and art, and this feeling adds to the pleasure I could not fail to experience in accepting any offering made by a large body of persons belonging to every class, but animated by a common feeling of affectionate good-will towards myself and the Princess.

After this brief ceremony (which was conducted in a private manner) the gentlemen of the deputation lunched at the hall. In reply to an application made to her Royal Highness, Lord Harris has been directed to say that her Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to accept the proposed gift from the Sunday-school children of England—viz., a copy of the Holy Scriptures and a reading-desk. Arrangements are in progress by which all schools will be invited to join in this presentation. The designs for the Bible and stand, which will be of the most elaborate and superb kind, are being prepared by Horatio N. Goulty, Esq., of Brighton, architect, with whom we believe the idea originated.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER continues to go on favourably. A great many of the leading nobility and gentry, and also the principal members of the diplomatic corps, called personally or sent to make inquiries after the right hon. gentleman's health in the course of yesterday.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—The estimates for 1863-4 for law and justice, and education, science, and art, were issued yesterday. The aggregate amount of the former is 2,780,341*l.*, as against 2,763,308*l.* last year; so that the increase is 17,033*l.* For education, &c., the amount is 1,386,417*l.*, being a decrease of 23,697*l.* as compared with 1862-3.

THE EASTER VESTRIES are being held, and the business at them for the most part attracts very little attention. Generally, it is of the most formal character. At the meeting of the parishioners of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, however, there was a little stir. The Rev. Mr. Liddell presided; and Mr. Westerton, who was chosen parish churchwarden, entered into some explanations to the effect that the breach between himself and the incumbent of the parish had not been healed. Puseyite practices were severely condemned, and some rather strong language was used. The proceedings were brought to a close by the Rev. Mr. Liddell declaring that he did not ask Mr. Westerton to forego his principles for the sake of him, and he should certainly not forego his principles for the sake of Mr. Westerton.

THE SEIZURE OF THE ALEXANDRIA.—Liverpool, Tuesday.—The screw steamer Alexandria, whose seizure by the Government officials at Liverpool we announced yesterday, continues in possession of the Custom House officers, who have marked the broad arrow on her masts. We now understand, from very good authority, that the Government intend holding an inquiry as to the ownership and destination of the two gunboats now being constructed by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, information having been forwarded to the effect that they are being built for the Confederate Government. A splendid steamer, called the Japan—otherwise the Virginia—sailed from the Clyde on Saturday last, heavily armed, for a Confederate port. She had upwards of 100 men on board. The crew of the Virginia have shipped from this port, having been engaged at high wages, with a promise of a bounty, varying from 5*l.* to 50*l.*, according to the rank which they enjoyed on board this cruiser, for every trip she makes in and out of a Confederate port, and also a good share of prize-money for every Federal vessel captured or destroyed.

ABOLITION OF MENDICANCY IN ROME.—A Pontifical edict interdicts mendicancy unless by those who are incapable of labour. A special asylum is to be created for the poor, and relief will be given at the residence of the poor. The number of foreigners who have flocked to Rome for the fêtes of Easter is very considerable.

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

A very small supply of English wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market. Selected parcels were in fair demand, a prices ruled firm; otherwise, the trade was devoid of animation. The supply of granried samples of foreign wheat was large, and sales progressed slowly in all descriptions, but without leading to any quotable change in the currency. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, on former terms. Fine malting barley was tolerable firm; but other descriptions sold heavily, at previous quotations. Malt changed hands slowly, on former terms. The supply of oats was only moderate, yet the demand ruled by no means active, at late rates. Beans and peas, the supplies of which were small—steadily supported previous quotations. Flour was but little inquired after, so prices ruled stationary.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	320	400	1,610	—	480
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	6,450	1,190	—	5,420	50 sacks, 607 bbls.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. J. W."—Next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

SUMMARY.

EASTER is the great annual holiday of our working classes, and has been kept this year with a universality that indicates general prosperity. The weather has been quite as favourable as could be expected for the season, and relaxation increasingly takes the form of excursions to the country and visits to exhibitions, rather than indoor dissipation. There is, therefore, some ground for the recent remark that the working classes of the present day occupy the social position of the middle class a century ago. Even from Lancashire, where Easter must have been a sorry holiday, comes the welcome news that trade is somewhat reviving, prices rising, and that orders have been given out "the delivery of which will extend over some months to come, while, on the other hand, stocks both in the hands of agents and of speculators, have been to a great extent cleared off." The middle-classes had their annual volunteer review at Brighton on Easter Monday, under very favourable circumstances; and Lord Palmerston, after astonishing the admiring citizens of Edinburgh and Leith with his versatile eloquence, has had his few days of relaxation in the South prior to the most trying ordeal of the Parliamentary session. Happily, the paucity of home news, not only of an exciting but of a noticeable kind, cannot be a matter of regret.

Perhaps the most important domestic event of the week is the seizure by Government authority of the steamer *Alexandra* at Liverpool on suspicion of being intended for the service of the American Slave Power. This ship is arrested under our municipal law, which the British Government are bound to carry out, and seem now disposed to put in force to stop the "Chinese" iron-clad vessels building for the Confederates. One heavily-armed steamer has, however, got away from the Clyde, but an inquiry is to be instituted as to the ownership and destination of the two gunboats in course of construction by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. Our Government are making up for their remissness in the case of the *Alabama*, and such meetings as that held on Monday in Manchester, and attended by Professors Newman and Goldwin Smith, will quicken their vigilance in a matter that seriously concerns British commerce as well as our future relations with America. According to the petition adopted at the Manchester meeting, forty vessels, including twelve iron-clads, are building in Great Britain for the Confederates, and they implore our Government to take such measures as will prevent us from "drifting into a war which would be ruinous to our commerce, would cut off our supplies of food, would place the millions in sullen opposition to the Government and in sympathy with the 'enemy,' may hereby involve the loss of our colonial possessions, and endanger, not only the stability of our existing institutions, but even the integrity of the United Kingdom itself."

The Polish insurrection continues to gain ground in districts where Russia is most vulnerable. In Lithuania, in the north, since 1830 incorporated with Russia, the peasants are rising en masse with the other classes. Lapin-ki, who lately left England in the *Ward Jackson*, has landed in Courland, and is likely to find much sympathy among the nobility of that province. A movement on the south-eastern Russian frontier, in Kieff and Podolia, is so imminent—

several bands having already appeared in the Russian side of the boundary—that the neighbourhood of Galicia must be denuded of troops to meet the more pressing danger. "One thing is quite certain," writes the special correspondent of the *Times*, "that before the middle of the month the whole of Russian Poland will be shaken from the Dnieper to the Baltic, and from the coast of Courland to the eastern extremity of Podolia." The development of the revolution excites much anxiety at St. Petersburg, where the Russian nobility have presented an address to the Emperor pledging themselves to any effort or sacrifice "to defend the integrity of the empire." The gravity of the situation lies in the demoralisation of the Russian soldiery, who seem to be everywhere beaten in the numerous contests fought with the Poles, and are in many cases driven by their officers to the field. There is a talk of the Russian Government also having recourse to the guerilla system of warfare, but this would manifestly still further disorganise their troops.

While the revolution in Poland is thus gaining head, France, Austria, and England, have followed up Lord Russell's despatch, the substance of which we give elsewhere, by sending separately an identical note to St. Petersburg, proposing to the Czar "to take the initiative in the measures calculated definitely to put an end to the periodical risings, so disquieting for Europe and so disastrous for Russia." Meanwhile, Prussia is carrying out to the full the convention alleged to be suspended, furnishing steamers on the Vistula to Russia, confiscating lint sent from Western Europe for the wounded Poles, and keeping on the frontier flying columns who are constantly scouring the whole country in its vicinity, in search of former or would-be insurgents, arms, and ammunition. Austria also, in her alarm at the magnitude of the insurrection, is acting with extreme severity towards the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Cracow, arresting the suspected and stopping arms and food. These measures, coupled with the appointment of Count Berg to the civil government of Russian Poland, the pouring in of Russian troops, and the avowal of the Poles that they will be satisfied with nothing short of the re-establishment of the ancient kingdom, in its integrity, show that it is a life-and-death struggle both for Russia and Poland.

The Greeks have with the greatest promptitude and unanimity accepted Prince William of Denmark as their King, under the title of George I. But all difficulties have not yet been overcome. Denmark, it would appear, has certain conditions in reserve—the guarantee of the independence of Denmark by the Great Powers; assistance to maintain order in the monarchy for that purpose; renewal of the guarantees for the possession of Schleswig by Denmark, as obtained in 1720; and the neutrality of Holstein. This extensive claim, put forward at the eleventh hour, savours rather of sharp practice. England can hardly consent to such sweeping demands, and if the King of Denmark adheres to them, George I. may be no more than mythical King of the Greeks. It is a pity these terms were not discussed at an earlier stage of the negotiations.

EASTER.

We have not selected the above title with any view to treat upon the popular amusements which usually come in with the holidays. We are not about to discuss the Volunteer Review at Brighton. We do not propose to meddle with Church-rate broils in parochial vestries. Easter, as we are about to use it, is merely one of those natural eminences over which we must pass in the course of the year, and upon which there is a strong inducement to pause a little and look round, that we may obtain a more comprehensive view of the general political position than we are well able to do when any of its several details closely engage our attention. Sweeping the United Kingdom with our mind's eye, we seek to discern in the field of events those broad characteristics which, truly interpreted, may give us some notion of whether, on the whole, hope or fear should predominate in our forecast of the proximate future.

Is it distempered fancy merely, or are there some solid grounds for concluding that Easter, 1863, exhibits to us a deteriorated England as compared with what she was at the same season in 1843 or even 1853? We do not mean in her temporal prospects—although we are far from convinced that even with regard to them her affairs are quite so flourishing as some of our contemporaries labour to prove. Our reference is chiefly to those elements of character which constitute, as it were, the bone and sinew of national life. It strikes us that, as a people, we have less faith than we had only twenty years ago in those moral forces by which God is

governing the world—truth, freedom, honesty, justice, and, in the largest sense of the term, righteousness. A sad change has come over the spirit of the country within the memory of this generation. It may only be transitional. It may be on the way to something higher. But, in itself considered, it is not a change for the better. We are richer than we were, it is true. We are in higher repute abroad. We are probably much stronger, relatively at least to any other nation that could injure us. We have not lost our generous impulses. We have got the better of some of our insular prejudices. We have raised the intellectual status and have refined the taste of the public mind. But there is one part of our nature which we are taking but little pains to develop in our life as a people—and that is the sense of right and wrong. Indeed, Englishmen seem almost to have ceased to believe in rightness or wrongness in the conduct of our public affairs. What is expedient for the time being is right—what is not expedient is wrong. We have rulers without principles, and we do not object to it. We have constituents without political conscience, and we are not ashamed of them. We have a general population far more anxious to get on than to do right, and we take credit for their *savoir faire*, and their better knowledge of the world. We have immensely more confidence in ourselves, our wealth, the elasticity of our resources, and the dexterity of our statesmen, than in God, and in those rules of life and progress which have upon them the divine image and superscription. We are not wont to bring Him and His laws into association with our national plans. Virtue is but grit in the machinery we use.

No doubt, the complaint to which we have given expression is and always has been a common one. To a very considerable extent the public affairs of even this highly-favoured country have been conducted with a primary and paramount reference to transient interests rather than to a permanent standard of right. It may be that our statesmen now-a-days are to the full as estimable both in their private and official character as the great majority of those who preceded them. But this is not the special point which a broad survey of our political position forces upon our notice. That which arrests our attention in the roughest comparison of the present with the past is the altered tone of the public mind. The fundamental notions now entertained of political morality—the bases, in fact, of our political faith—appear to us to be not merely different from, but vastly inferior to, what they once were. It is not so much that we have changed our principles, as that we have ceased to care about principles in any sense, that constitutes the distinction. We are fast growing to be a nation without a backbone. We set aside the old truths to which in former days we attached such importance as of no practical value. They do not govern our opinions as once they did. They are deemed worthy only of theorists. They are no longer of any practical account. Even if we do good things we are anxious to show that we aimed thereby at promoting our present or proximate interests, lest we should be thought Quixotic. And the great majority of us, we regret to add, need nothing more to reconcile us to the worst national crimes, than sufficient proof that they will be followed by an immediate and ample return of profit.

We think, however, we can discover in the general aspect of the times an indication here and there that this entire absence of political morals from the public sentiment of the day is bringing about some of those practical inconveniences which will eventually lead to its condemnation. If the warning exhibited to us by the fearful convulsion in the United States of North America do not convince us that the departure of a people, however prosperous, from rectitude as the dominant rule of national life is sure to involve them sooner or later in an all-but-inextricable maze of afflictions, we shall surely give intenter heed to the teaching of our own troubles. The cotton famine, the severity of which we have but just begun to feel, is not wholly separable from that laxity of political morals of which we have been speaking—and had we but heeded the monitions of conscience in our pursuit of wealth, or borne in mind that national prosperity fed by a connivance with sin cannot be lasting, we might have escaped the blow which has rolled in the dust one of our most remunerative industries. It will be well if no additional retribution be needed. But should it come from China who would have the slightest reason to affect surprise? What we are doing in that immense empire is so utterly evil in its nature and in its tendencies, so immoral, and, on any far-sighted view of the case, so impolitic, that should such a state of things arise as would prostrate the tea and silk trades as suddenly and effectually as the civil war in America has smitten down our cotton trade, we should be compelled to charge ourselves with having sown in wickedness the

seeds of our disaster. We are not at all sure that the immense and profligate expenditure we are devoting to our armaments will not tempt us into another European war—nor that, should grievous trials await us as a nation, our contemptuous indifference to questions of domestic justice will not have prepared the ground for disaffection and sedition. What we do know, however, is that the absence of political conscientiousness is no guarantee against practical inconveniences, and that, in the long run, where interests prevail over principles, principles are sure to be avenged in the course of time by the break-down of interests.

We fancy we see, moreover, in the present aspect of events, some more cheerful promise of the future than that which is usually associated with national chastisement. Growing up in the midst of us there are certain intellectual forces the tendency of whose working is to lead back the public mind to a fresh contemplation of first principles. It is only natural that every effort put forth in this direction should stir up swarms of opponents. But the very vehemence and universality of the opposition show that no such effort is lost. There would not be all this care to put out the light, but from an inward consciousness that the dark places into which that light begins to penetrate conceal much that it would be no credit to the nation to have exposed. Conscience is not clean gone from the region of politics, or it would not resent the appeals that are made to it. Where there is life, they say, there is hope. We trust the future will make good the assertion. Otherwise, we should begin to despair of our country, as having passed its zenith, and as hastening to its decline. But, be this as it may, Easter, 1863, presents the political aspect of this country in anything but cheering colours.

LANCASHIRE AND EMIGRATION.

Soon after the reassembling of Parliament, Mr. Edmund Potter will move for a select committee to inquire into the state of the manufacturing districts, and the mode of administering relief by the boards of guardians and relief committees, and also into the policy of emigration. There is thus every probability that the entire subject, in all its phases, will be then discussed by the House of Commons. Apart from the action of natural causes, there are but two plans before the public for mitigating—we cannot hope to remove—the calamity which has blighted the cotton manufacture of Lancashire—a loan of two or three millions from the Consolidated Fund, suggested by Mr. Potter, to enable this great industry to tide over the crisis, and emigration on an extensive scale, as advocated by "S. G. O." the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and the press generally. Mr. Potter's plan has met with so little favour, that at present it scarcely requires practical discussion. The emigration panacea is, according to Mr. Massey, the member for Salford, popular in Parliament, and the direction in which the Legislature is likely to take action, if it intervenes at all.

Mr. Potter contends that emigration on a large scale would ruin the great staple industry of Lancashire—a plea which, we venture to think, will not bear close investigation. If the trade were likely to return within a few months, or even a twelvemonth, to the condition of two years ago the objection to emigration would have more force. But there are no signs that the American war will speedily terminate, that suitable cotton in adequate quantity will shortly be forthcoming, that India will take the place of the Slave States of America in supplying the precious staple, or that the price of cotton will be so quickly reduced that manufacturers generally will be able to re-open their mills. Not only is the trade completely disorganised, but the most experienced manufacturers are of opinion that for years to come, under the most favourable circumstances, it cannot be restored to its pristine activity. Consequently the labour market must continue to be for a lengthened period greatly overstocked. To drain off this surplus labour to new fields of industry at home or abroad becomes not only reasonable but imperatively necessary. Something has been done to this end. Many operatives have found employment in other trades, some have returned to the agricultural pursuits to which they were trained, and, according to the last monthly report of the Central Committee, above 19,000 persons have found employment by the anticipation of "improvements which might, under other circumstances, have been spread over some years." In this way the continuous decrease of pauperism in Lancashire from December to March, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 60,000, may be partially accounted for. But that avenue of relief seems to be almost closed. At all events the tide has again turned, and nearly

2,000 persons have been in the last two weeks added to the list of the destitute. At this very time, 430,000 operatives and their dependents are still living in idleness upon the poor's rate, or the grants of relief committees, while the charitable fund still in hand—and no more than about 5,000*l.* per week is coming in—would supply but thirty shillings per head to the destitute population.

Emigration can at best mitigate this appalling mass of pauperism. It is hardly likely that within the next twelvemonths more than 100,000 persons could be thus disposed of. And that would be an enterprise of gigantic magnitude. Unless such a ship as the Great Eastern were employed for the purpose, it would require no less than 250 ordinary emigrant ships to carry 100,000 persons to our colonies. That number could not be transported to Canada under 400,000*l.*, exclusive of outfit, while to carry them to any of the Australian colonies would entail an expenditure of fully one million for the voyage, and as much more for the outfit. Consequently a Parliamentary grant of two millions for emigration purposes would remove less than one-fourth part of the destitute Lancashire operatives. Nor would the injury to the cotton industry be likely to be great. It is notorious that the best hands, by their previous habits and physical condition, are least fitted for the rough hardships of colonial life. It is those who have had the least experience as mill-hands—those who have most recently abandoned agriculture—whom the colonies would choose as settlers. Therefore the cream of the operatives—the skilled hands—must inevitably remain behind, and if more labour should eventually be required in the factories it could easily be supplied from the rural districts of Ireland. We cannot, then, see how such an emigration as is alone practicable would ruin Lancashire, so long as her most skilful and intelligent workers remained, and that in sufficient numbers, to meet all the demands of the labour market.

There would no doubt be great practical difficulties in the way of carrying out a system of emigration on a large scale—such as the means of transport, the task of selection, and the arrangements for absorbing the hands quickly into our colonial population. But, after all, there is but a choice of difficulties. To maintain so large a mass of workers in idleness and demoralisation for another year would be fraught with incredible danger to the men themselves and to the country at large. The unhappy outbreak at Staleybridge is a warning which cannot be disregarded. Better that the cotton industry should be restricted, and even impaired, than that some half a million of operatives, whose patient fortitude has been the theme of universal admiration, should have all their fine qualities and moral independence eaten away, and their future usefulness perilled by month after month of enforced and hopeless idleness.

There are other considerations that tell in favour of a large and well-appointed scheme of emigration. The operatives themselves are generally partial to it—some would rather seek their fortune in our promising colonies than stagnate in idleness and want at home, and others, who are reluctant to emigrate, are apprehensive as to the future rate of wages. Our leading colonies, also, are competing for this supply of unemployed labour, and several of them propose to share the expense. Canada engages to find room for any number; New Zealand and Queensland have already drawn off a few, and have provided funds for taking out more; and Victoria is proposing to set apart its land-fund (over 200,000*l.*) to pay for the cost of emigration. Possibly the Home Government will not be required to do more than assist, without defraying the entire cost of transplanting our surplus workers to other lands; but even if two millions were expended on the object, the cost to the country would be far less than the continuance of the present dangerous and deplorable state of things in our manufacturing districts.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

SINCE the time of Napoleon I. the world has seen no military conflict of proportions so large, and issues so momentous, as that which is now gathering all its forces for a death-struggle in America. So wide is the field of conflict, so immense the resources that have been concentrated on both sides, so intense the passions aroused over that vast continent, that both North and South would seem to have staked everything upon the result of this spring campaign. If it be a question of endurance, the North, having two or three fold the resources of the South, may be expected to triumph in the end. But hitherto the Confederates have made up for their lack of means by fertility of invention, superior tactics, the warlike genius of their leaders, the

advantage of acting on the defensive, that discipline which stern despotism can alone exact, and the fanaticism which desperation inspires.

Taking a general survey of the embattled communities the Federals ought to win the present campaign. The odds are more greatly in their favour than was ever before the case. For the first time they are united almost as one man for one well-defined purpose—the restoration of the Union. Internal division, if not overcome, is hushed—the peace party are being "crushed out," and Mr. Horace Greeley is content for a time to forget the slave. They have placed in the hands of their President the powers of a Dictator, who holds in his grasp the liberty of every citizen. They have abandoned the volunteer system, and decreed forced levies to an unlimited extent. The *matériel* of war is lavishly at their command; iron-clads are being launched almost every week; incompetent officers have been cashiered; the rank and file of their main armies reorganised; in spite of the blockade, the war, and the high tariff, the receipts from foreign trade have actually yielded fifteen million dollars more than in the last year of Mr. Buchanan's presidency; and gold, which by this means pours into the country, has fallen to 51 premium.

The general aspect of affairs in the South is, at the best, disheartening. The great Virginian army which, towards the close of last year, was flushed with repeated victories, has endured three months of enforced inactivity, during which it must have suffered from idleness, and eaten largely into the limited resources of the Government. While the North is only beginning to levy troops, the South has nearly exhausted its Conscription Act, and has recourse to what the *Richmond Examiner* describes as "the rude and rapacious action of Government pressgangs." Scarcity stalks through the States, and the "mad and reckless impressment" of the supplies of food, says the same paper, "touches the people's pride and sense of justice, and effects a great and natural change in their sentiments towards the cause." "Flour continues to go up." "Gold was sold on Saturday at 425 premium, an advance of 200 per cent. within a week." "Spring has come, but peace appears more remote than ever. The people can see nothing before them but long years of war and shin-plasters." "A sudden spring tide of emigration of foreigners is setting in from the Confederate States to the United States." These extracts tell their own tale. It is further complained that there is not iron enough in the States to repair the much-worn railroads, and that the depreciation in the currency is going on at a furious rate. Worst of all, the Confederates have lost all hope of external help. The *Richmond Examiner* says on this subject, "The peace delusion is blown away. Neither from foreign intervention, nor from imperious decrees of King Cotton, nor from friendship of the North-West, nor from stupid rumours of demoralisation in Yankee armies, does any hope of peace dawn upon the land. We must fight or submit." And while the North has thus far carried on the war to a great extent by the aid of Irish and German mercenaries, the South has lost much of its best blood, and the very flower of its youth, on the field or in the hospital.

The power of resistance in the Southerners is not, however, to be altogether measured by the privations they endure, the losses sustained, and their limited resources. They are fighting on their own soil; they have it in their power to make combinations from which their foes are precluded; their women have a more intense hatred of the North than the men; and the Confederate armies operate in an inner circle, and can retreat upon vast tracts of territory whither the Federals can with difficulty follow them. They may have to evacuate Vicksburg, but they can fall back into the State of Mississippi—they may find Fredericksburg untenable, but they can retire behind the formidable entrenchments of Richmond. At present the tide of war is rolling towards the South-West, and there is little doubt that so large a portion of Lee's army has been transported to Tennessee as to make Hooker pant to make another dash at Richmond, if he is not already by this time *en route* for the Confederate capital. The Federal commander on the Potomac has, in his turn, been obliged to detach Burnside with a force of 45,000 men by way of Cincinnati, to meet the invasion of Kentucky by Longstreet, and prevent Rosecrans's flank being turned at Murfreesboro'. That General is, however, at the head of the best Federal army that has appeared in the West, and should he succeed in defeating Bragg he would be able to control Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, which, according to a Southern paper, "would prove a long step in the direction of our subjugation by starvation."

While these strategic movements are being made in Kentucky and Tennessee prior to the shock of battle, the struggle for the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the inter-

mediate 150 miles of the Mississippi," is proceeding—with what result is singularly uncertain. The last accounts left the New York money market in a state of anxious excitement, heightened by the allusions of Richmond journals, which have a priority of news, to their "disasters in the South-west." The fate of both Vicksburg and Port Hudson depends, apparently, more upon the junction of the fleets of Admirals Farragut and Porter, than forcing a passage into the Yazoo River. The object of the first officer was not to take Port Hudson, but to blockade the Red River, and by cutting off the supplies from Texas and Louisiana, to starve out the defenders of Vicksburg. His flag-ship had run the gauntlet of the batteries, and there was a report at New York on the 26th that seven other steamers had followed. Possibly, the entire complexion of affairs in the South-West turns upon the authenticity of this postscript to the news by the last mail. If it be true that "the Hartford and another vessel were in the canal at Vicksburg, and the remainder at the mouth of the Red River," the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson can only be a question of time, and the Federals will have gained the most important success of the war, and have opened the spring campaign by obtaining control of the Mississippi throughout its entire course. A few hours will, no doubt, place this matter beyond dispute.

WHAT IS YOUR PERSONAL EQUATION?

STROLLING through Fleet-street the other day, we chanced to overhear the following brief dialogue. Two men were approaching each other: the one lounging along with a dreamy absent air, his thoughts evidently withdrawn from the throng and tumult around him; the other walking briskly, with keen alert eyes that took swift note of surrounding objects. The keen observant eyes warmed into a friendly glow as they fell on the face of the absent lounge, and the lips below them broke into the curves of suppressed amusement. With the look and manner of one who discounts a coming jest, the brisk pedestrian clapped his unconscious friend on the shoulder, and said, "Well, Lennard, what's your personal equation?" Starting from his reverie, Lennard quietly replied, "My dear fellow, I didn't know I had such a thing about me." "Then I'm afraid," retorted his interrogator, "you don't study the *Cornhill* as you should." "Cornhill!" said Lennard; "Why I've just come through Cornhill: but what on earth has that to do with my personal equation?" This question, proving too much for the easy gravity of his interlocutor, was met with an hilarious burst of laughter, and before it ceased we were carried out of earshot—sorely to the discomfiture of an awakened curiosity.

What is your personal equation? This, surely, is a formidable question to be suddenly hurled at a man going about his lawful occasions. It is not every one who could have met it with Lennard's serene composure. Dan O'Connell is reported to have beaten down all the defences of an Irish fish-fag's slang simply by calling her "an isosceles triangle": but to be covertly charged with carrying about mysterious algebraic quantities is even more startling to a sensitive mind than to be compared to a mathematical figure "having equal legs." Luckily for us, however, we had heard enough to know where our excited apprehensive curiosity might be appeased. Our March number of the *Cornhill* was lying at home unread. With that before us we soon solved the problem which had haunted and perplexed our thoughts. The solution is a sufficiently simple one. A Contributor to that Magazine lately spent a night at the Greenwich Observatory. While watching the transit of a star across the web-lined disc of the great telescope, an attendant inquired of him, "Do you know what is the value of your personal equation?" Not having a notion what this singular question might mean, and yet not caring to expose his ignorance, he replied, "No: but what is yours?" With delightful coolness and precision the attendant answers, "For stars about '37." After that, what could any mortal do save confess his ignorance and beg an explanation? The explanation is given. It appears that every person has a peculiarity either in the structure of his eye or in the rate at which impressions made on the visual sense are telegraphed to the brain, which causes him to see any natural phenomenon—as, for instance, the transit of a star—some decimal fraction of a second either before or after he ought: that in every case there is some slight aberration from the golden mean which must be allowed for, as if this "personal equation" be not taken into account all the calculations based on the exact position of any star in the heavens are so far forth vitiated. Oddly enough, moreover, it is found

that this personal equation is not invariable; that it is not the same in the same person for the moon and the stars, and probably not the same in respect to any two of the planets. Every observer has, therefore, to ascertain by what slight fraction his sight falls below or rises above "the standard," the gures which represent that divergence being his "personal equation." Nor must he assume that this equation is in all cases represented by the same figure; for as there is one glory of the moon and another glory of the stars, and one star differs from another star in glory, so also it would seem that there is a corresponding difference in the ratio in which he perceives these varying glories.

The subject is, to us at least, a very novel and striking one. We should dearly like to cross-question the courteous and learned official whose personal equation is "for stars about '37." "We want to know" what it is for the moon, what for the planets? What are the extremelimits, so far as yet observed, within which the personal equation of different men fluctuates? Whether, in any case, the same person sees one of the heavenly bodies *before*, and another of them *after*, he ought? Whether those whose senses are exercised to discern them are not usually those whose eyesight rises above "the standard," and those whose senses are unpractised those whose eyesight falls below it? Whether, apart from special scientific training, it does not hold good as a rule that persons of high culture and quick nervous temperament see the stars too soon, and those of lethargic temperament and little culture too late? In short, we desire the *data* on which to found at least an approximate theory of these personal equations.

But, apart from theory, and with only the scanty facts reported by the *Cornhill* contributor, it would be easy to fill a page or two—were they at our disposal—with reflections suggested by the question—What is your personal equation? It is a question we often have occasion to ask in quite other departments of human knowledge than the astronomical one. The mental eye, no less than the visual organ, aberrates from the true standard. There are many objects which men see too quickly or too slowly as well as moon and stars; many calculations which these varying and perverse personal equations vitiate besides those which give "mean time" and guide the sailor when sounding his dim and perilous way along distant rockbound, storm-beaten coasts. The *moral* equation is by no means an invariable one: most men see some things much more quickly than others—e.g. their neighbours' faults, and their own. In innumerable private observations it holds true, that only as we watch the *heavenly* bodies do we discover how false or imperfect are our conceptions of lower phenomena, and that even in observing the "upper lights" we need be on our guard against the misleading influences of the inexact organs and instruments through which we view them. The golden mean is not less hard to hit in conduct, and the truths which govern conduct, than in poetry or science—not less, but more. Happily for us, there is an absolute standard by which we may rule our life, judge our thoughts, correct our views,—a standard more easy to discover, more simple and convenient to work, than the arbitrary standard fixed upon by science, or that of which the critics speak. We may know, if only we will, that the moral eye is no longer "single"; that even when couched, washed with the eye-water of penitence and anointed with "the eye-salve" which the Great Physician counsels us that we buy of Him,—even when exercised and trained to discern between good and evil, it "sees but in part"; we may know, if only we will, that even when the moral eye looks out sincerely on the fair world of truth, seeing but in part, it sees all thing imperfectly; that it sees all things diversely in different men, under the disturbing influence of their personal equations of prejudice and selfishness: and so we may come to learn the two great lessons we need to know, a divine humility and a divine charity—humility for our own faults lying at the root of charity to the faults of other men.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON on Easter Monday was a brilliant affair. The weather was fine, and the manoeuvres were most successfully executed. There were close upon 20,000 men of all arms on the field. The General in command was Lord William Paulet, who at the close of the review expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the volunteers had gone through the work of the day, and added that he hoped to have another day with them before long. Competent authorities declare that the review was the most successful volunteer demonstration that has yet been held. Unfortunately it did not pass off without accident. A restive horse knocked down two women and killed one of them, and one of the volunteers of the London Irish regiment had his leg broken.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The following telegraphic despatches relative to Vicksburg and Port Hudson have been published:—

NEW YORK, March 24.

Federal accounts deny that Commodore Farragut's fleet was repulsed at Port Hudson; he successfully passed the batteries, with the loss of one ship, the Mississippi, which was burnt to prevent its falling into the hands of the Confederates. It is asserted that his intention is not to operate against Port Hudson, but to proceed up the Red River to cut off the supplies of cattle from Texas to Vicksburg.

Letters from Cairo of the 24th affirm that the expedition *vid* Yazoo Pass was merely a feint to divert the attention of the Confederates from their operations at a lower point on the Mississippi, and that a canal fifty miles below Helena has been cut into the Deer and Sunflower rivers, communicating with the Yazoo between Yazoo City and Haines Bluff. Several gunboats and a strong detachment of General Grant's army are reported, on the same authority, to have already passed through by this route.

March 25.

Official reports, *vid* Cairo, of the operations before Port Hudson confirm the Confederate accounts that only one vessel of Commodore Farragut's squadron, the Hartford, the Commodore's own ship, succeeded in running past the fort; that the Mississippi was burnt, and all the other vessels repulsed. The Hartford is at Warrentown, twelve miles down the stream, in danger of destruction by the Confederate gunboats Webb and Queen of the West.

The news from the Yazoo is contradictory and unintelligible.

NEW YORK, March 26 (Morning).

The very latest reports from Cairo state that seven of Commodore Farragut's steamers have run the Port Hudson blockade. The Hartford and another vessel were at the canal at Vicksburg, and the remainder at the mouth of the Red River. One gunboat had gone up the Yazoo River above Haines Bluff.

The Confederates at Vicksburg are said to be living almost exclusively on corn meal.

The water has been let into the canal at Lake Providence. The aperture is twenty feet wide, and is still widening. The water is pouring in with great force, and the greater part of the town of Lake Providence is submerged.

A Confederate force under General Longstreet had entered Kentucky. Much alarm exists at Louisville. The towns of Mount Sterling and Danville had been captured by the Confederates. General Rosencranz had sent a large force to oppose the invaders. General Burnside has arrived in Cincinnati. There were also exciting rumours from Tennessee. The Confederates had made several reconnaissances in the neighbourhood of Murfreesborough. General Johnson was at Tullahoma with a formidable body of troops.

The Government had ordered a seizure of all arms in the possession of the citizens of Indiana, and also prohibited the public sale of arms in Cincinnati.

The new negro expedition from Port Royal, said to have been captured, is reported to have taken Jacksonville, Florida.

The New Jersey Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 19, has passed an Act for the imprisonment and transportation of every free negro who shall hereafter come into the State and remain ten days.

The Confederate steamer Florida called at Barbadoes on the 24th ult. for coal, and remained for twenty-four hours. After she left port she was seen to set fire to three vessels, which were some ten miles distant from the coast. Later a large steamer, supposed to be the Vanderbilt, was observed in pursuit, but the Florida made good her escape.

It is asserted by the agents of the Government that the South must speedily yield from want of food, and that a series of victories within the next two weeks will effectually crush the rebellion.

The *Mobile Advertiser* intimates that Mobile, and not Charleston, will feel the next Federal blow.

The *Harrisburg* (Pennsylvania) *Patriot* says it is probable 15,000 to 20,000 men of the army of the Potomac would pass through that city *en route* for Tennessee to join General Rosencranz.

The Federal Government is said to be receiving daily from different sources nearly two and a-half million dollars, which amount covers the daily expenses of the war. The sale of five-dollar twenty per cent. bonds continues to increase, and the demand for these bonds on foreign account is stated to be large.

The Richmond journals speculate upon an early movement by General Hooker. They think that he intends engaging the Confederates on the old ground near Fredericksburg, whilst a large portion of his army passes the Rappahannock far higher, and attacks Lee in the rear. If General Lee's force is not sufficient to prevent the completion of the manoeuvre he will fall back upon some points near Richmond. The Southern journals urge the attention of the Government to the railroads, which are getting in bad condition, as the Confederate armies depend for their existence and maintenance upon the railroads, and if the railroads fail the Confederate armies must retreat and surrender much valuable country.

It is reported from Galveston that the French Consul, M. Théron, has been expelled by President Jefferson Davis, for intriguing to take Texas out of the Southern Confederacy.

The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature have issued a manifesto to the people of that State complaining of the injudicious measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and of the despotic conduct of the Administration.

An article in the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 21st contains the following:—

The peace delusion is blown away. Neither from

foreign intervention, nor from imperious decrees of King Cotton, nor from friendship of the North-west, nor from stupid rumours of demoralisation in Yankee armies, does any hope of peace dawn upon the land. We must fight or submit. If they can take Richmond, Charleston, and Vicksburg in six months, their financial credit is restored, and party feuds cease. The plain truth is, we are in the middle of war; and during coming spring and summer that war is to be more fierce and unrelenting than ever before. The Yankee enemy is just beginning to fight. Again:—"Great Union meetings are the order of the day at the North. Democrats bury the hatchet just lifted against Lincoln. Vallandigham will soon stand where John Van Buren does." The article winds up a most intense appeal for every man to be put in the army and every deserter returned.

The strikes among the workmen for increased wages are extending to all the trades of New York; the dock labourers employed by the Erie Railway Company struck work on the 24th, and the places of some of them were supplied by coloured men. This substitution caused great indignation, and the negroes were driven from their work. An offer of compromise was made by the company, but rejected by the workmen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Major-General J. V. Sumner, late of the Federal army, died at Syracuse, New York, on the 2nd.

Captain J. N. Maffitt, of the Florida, lately boasted to his prisoners that he had destroyed four millions of property within fifty days.

Earl Russell has notified to the owners of the Peterhoff steamer, captured by the notorious Admiral Wilkes, that Lord Lyons will be instructed to make the requisite representations to the Government at Washington to procure her immediate release, and the payment of proper damages. If legal grounds for capture should be shown, then the case must follow the ordinary course.

The steamer Magician, from Liverpool to Matamoros, which was captured by the Federals, and taken to Key West, has been released. It is consequently believed that the Peterhoff will be liberated on the same warrant.

THE SEIZURE OF NEUTRAL VESSELS.—The law officers of the Crown have given their opinion as to the seizure of neutral vessels. They say they have arrived at the conclusion that the United States Government have no right to seize British vessels sailing from England or from the colonies to a Mexican port, unless they attempt to touch at, or have an intermediate or contingent destination to some blockaded port, or are laden with contraband of war. In the event of the seizure of such vessels, the Government will interfere to obtain immediate restitution of the ship and cargo, and full compensation. At the same time the Government add that they cannot claim any general exemption from the exercise of belligerent rights. The *Shipping Gazette* thinks the Government, by this opinion, favour the belligerents at the expense of the neutrals.

THE NEGROES CALLED TO ARMS.—Frederick Douglass has issued a call to the negroes to arm against the South. He says:—

I now, for the first time during the war, feel at liberty to call and counsel you to arms. By every consideration which binds you to your enslaved fellow-countrymen, and the peace and welfare of your country; by every aspiration which you cherish for the freedom and equality of yourselves and your children; by all the ties of blood and identity which make us one with the brave black men now fighting our battles in Louisiana, in South Carolina, I urge you to fly to arms, and smite with death the power that would bury the Government and your liberty in the same hopeless grave. Massachusetts now welcomes you to arms as her soldiers. She has but a small coloured population from which to recruit. She has full leave of the general Government to send one regiment to the war, and she has undertaken to do it. Go quickly and help fill up this first coloured regiment from the North. I am authorised to assure you that you will receive the same wages, the same rations, the same equipments, the same protection, the same treatment, and the same bounty secured to white soldiers. You will be led by able and skilful officers—men who will take especial pride in your efficiency and success. They will be quick to accord to you all the honour you shall merit by your valour—and see that your rights and feelings are respected by other soldiers. I have assured myself on these points, and can speak with authority. More than twenty years' unswerving devotion to our common cause may give me some humble claim to be trusted at this momentous crisis.

THE SCARCITY IN THE SOUTH.—In a letter dated New Orleans, addressed to Mr. Thomas H. Barker, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, Major-General Neal Dow says:—

A kind Providence has blessed us with abundant harvest and overflowing granaries. And this reminds me to say, that all through the South, and especially in the Southern tier of Slave States, the destitution is now almost total. Food is hardly to be had at any price, and the people will shortly be in the midst of absolute famine. Parties here who sympathise with the rebellion are suggesting that our government ought to send food to these people. And those who never quoted Scripture before now produce many excellent texts in favour of loving one's enemies, and if he hunger, of feeding him! Very little impression has yet been made in favour of such a course. Yet, when these destitute people come within our lines—as they have done in great numbers—we always feed them at public cost. We are actually feeding large numbers of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are soldiers in the rebel armies. But the proposition to send food to the rebels within their lines will not be adopted, I think, quite yet. The Government has let out great numbers of abandoned plantations to parties who work them, to save the crops, and no more cane is planted, so, that next year the crops will be almost nothing. This must have a sensible effect upon the price of sugar even in Europe, for the Louisiana crop is very large in good years. This great branch of industry, therefore, is nearly ruined, and when it will revive it will be difficult to predict. Some

planters have appealed to us to work their plantations to save their crops, which has been done—always hiring the negroes at wages, usually ten dollars a month—and board. I think there is no plantation now, in this region that is worked by slave labour without wages."

MR. HORACE GREELEY AND EMANCIPATION.—In reply to a correspondent, the *New York Tribune* explains that the only effect the proclamation can possibly have is to prevent the return of such slaves as may run away from their masters during the continuance of the war. In the following paragraph of the *Tribune's* exposition, this view is clearly announced:—

But suppose the rebels were to-morrow to lay down their arms and return to unconditional loyalty, and their several States to be thereupon recognised and accepted as members of the Federal Union, and suppose them thereupon to re-affirm and re-enact the laws under which slaves are now held by them respectively, what is to override and subvert those laws within the sphere of their legitimate action? Suppose, even, that every slave now held in Georgia were actually set free, and that Georgia, having returned to loyalty and been again recognised as an equal member of the Union, should proceed to reduce them once more to slavery, what does Mr. Potts propose to do about it? We have not the smallest doubt that an ex-slave living in any free State, who should be pursued as a fugitive, might plead the President's proclamation and his virtual acceptance of its conditions by deserting the rebels and adhering to the Union as a bar to his ex-master's claim. But that the Union, or any one acting under its authority, could interpose between two native or naturalised inhabitants of Georgia and override the constitution and laws of that State—she being peaceably, indisputably, loyally, within the Union—and defeat the claim of the one to hold the other as his slave, we do not understand. The President has not assumed to abolish the laws of any State, much less to forbid their re-enactment after the perfect restoration of the Union.

THE AMERICANS AND THE ALABAMA.—The feeling of irritation here about the fitting out of Confederate men of war in English ports continues to increase, and there is a strong movement now being made to induce Mr. Lincoln, in case any of the "Emperor of China's" fleet put to sea, to call an extra session of Congress, and adopt retaliatory measures. It is said that if four or five more rovers get afloat, they will drive American ships off the sea, and place the whole carrying trade in English hands, which is probably the object at which the English shipbuilders are aiming. So it is proposed to meet this by levying on all British ships entering American ports a high tonnage duty, so as to lessen in some degree the feeling of exultation which is now supposed to be caused in English shipping circles at the depredations of the Alabama. I am unable at this moment to state what is the precise rate proposed to be levied, but I remember that under it a Cunard steamer would have from 7,000 to 8,000 dollars to pay every time she came into port.—*New York Cor. of Daily News.*

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The news circulated a few days since that the Provisional Government had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms, is now pretty generally believed to have been a mere Russian invention. Intelligence from various quarters seems to indicate that the movement continues as actively as ever, and that the patriotic forces are obtaining some successes. It is even stated that the Russians, taking a lesson from their enemy, are determined to fight the Poles in their own manner. Flying columns are being organised, we learn, composed of volunteers from the troops, who are allowed a supplementary pay as well as additional rations of brandy, meat, and bread. Peasants are also engaged to serve them as spies.

Propos of the above report the special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Breslau on the 1st of April, says:—

Never, indeed, has revolution been more powerful all over the north and east than at this time of alleged submission. Never have the bands been equally numerous and well armed in Lithuania, Podlachia, and Plock; never have armed succours been afforded more lavishly from Posen, Galicia, and Thorn; never, in point of fact, has one-half of the country been equally deserted by the troops, and left to the unimpeded operations of the insurgent Poles. Add to this, that the papers in the confidence of the national Government have never ceased to preach the holy war and to this very day continue their endeavours to represent the rising as a feeble beginning only of what is coming; and you will have no difficulty in realising the motives of those doubting the pacific intentions, and shaking their heads in wonder at the sudden discouragement of the directing boards. A telling proof in this latter respect is furnished by yesterday's article in the *Czas*, rejecting the offer even of independence unless coupled with the restoration to Poland of Lithuania and the provinces.

The insurrection is rapidly extending in Samogitia, one of the most northern districts of Russian Poland. In the combat of Usciana, five leagues from Dunaburg, 500 Russians were completely dispersed on the 25th ult. The Prussian journals speak of an expedition of Colonel Lapinski into Courland, where he has lately landed, to which they appear to attach great importance. This officer was lately a chief among the Circassians. His band is stated to be well-officered. In the Government of Kowno the insurrectional movement is also increasing. An insurrection has broken out in the departments of Poniewicz and Szawle. The peasants, the nobility, and middle classes have joined it *en masse*. The town of Poniewicz has been taken by the insurgents. It is asserted that Lelewel, with the remainder of the insurgents under his command—in all about 300 men—has withdrawn to the interior of Poland. Great agitation is now prevailing in the districts of Szawelski and Poniewski. Military

have, therefore, been despatched to those points. At Radom the insurgents have taken possession of the Government treasury. In the neighbourhood of Cracow new bands have appeared; and likewise (to return to the north) at Mariampol, in Augustowo. Lithuania is represented as all in open insurrection, and armed bodies of insurgents are in the neighbourhood of Wilna. It is said that the peasants take an active part in the movement.

On the 31st the railway communication between Eydonhnerd and Kowno was completely interrupted in the vicinity of Marnosa. A portion of the telegraph wires extending for about an English mile has been destroyed, and the rails have been torn up. Trains to Berlin are no longer allowed to pass the frontier. Prussia has sent artillery and cuirassiers to Memel. Russia is buying transports at Dantzic for the Vistula. General Krushevocki has been arrested at Cracow, and a regiment of Guards has been sent from St. Petersburg to Riga. Intelligence from Warsaw announces that the Russians are executing very considerable works of fortification in that city, and particularly in the suburb of Wola. They have raised a redoubt, which is to be armed with thirty-six pieces of cannon, and similar works have been commenced in other large towns.

A most prolix and rather rambling manifesto has been issued by the Polish chiefs, dated from their camp at Bialowicz, March 24, appealing to Europe, and especially to England and France, for sympathy and assistance in their struggle. They ask that a contingent of 30,000 troops should be sent to Poland, bringing with them 100,000 rifles, and they promise with this aid to make short work of the Russians. The document thus concludes:—

We have said that we have confidence in the success of our holy cause, relying, in the first place, on our own strength, then on the support of all civilised nations, and even partially on the Russians themselves. If, abandoned by all, we succumb, it will be a woe for Europe and for Russia, which is fighting for the maintenance of slavery. As for us, we shall be free in the tomb; but no, this catastrophe will not take place. We have an invincible ally in eternal justice—in Providence, which bids us march and fight to death. We repeat, then, as the Crusaders of old, "God wills it."

Brethren in civilisation, French, English, Italians, Hungarians, Swedes, Belgians, Teheques, Solaves, Roumanians, Greeks, Portuguese, Spaniards, and Germans, accept our warm thanks for the sympathy which you have manifested up to the present for our success. Cease not to labour for the triumph of enlightened public opinion, and in return, when Poland shall be free and independent, we promise you that you will never see the forms of Muscovites, of Cosackes, of Tschoudes, of Mordonans, of Carbardians, of Tschermesses, of Kirginses, of Kalmucks, of Permiens, of Baskirs, of Pagonitaches, of Ostiaks, of all those instruments of that moral and material pest which is now actually making war upon us with the tactics of Tamerlane and of Gengis Khan brought to perfection by the Court of St. Petersburg.

Langiewicz left Cracow on the 3rd, accompanied by a civil official, to be conducted either to Brunn or to Tschnowitz, in Moravia.

A despatch from Copenhagen, dated April 3rd, says:—"The steamship Ward Jackson, belonging to the Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company, has arrived at Malmö, in Sweden, from England. She brings 190 Polish volunteers, of whom twenty-six are officers and engineers, and a large cargo of arms and ammunition. The English crew left the ship in consequence of the vicinity of Russian cruisers. The Swedish Government has confiscated the ship, probably with the view of protecting her from the Russians. The Poles have been permitted to remain in Sweden."

Some ten or twelve days ago, three bales of lint, prepared by the Paris ladies for the wounded Poles, were stopped and confiscated by the Prussians, as "articles of war."

The *Times* correspondent, after quoting an article from the Polish national organ at Cracow, says:—

As will be seen from the above, the *Czas*, along with the National Committee, demands not only an independent Poland, but the reunion with her of Lithuania and the other "provinces" as a guarantee of power and lasting independence. Of these disputed provinces Lithuania has been colonised in the course of centuries, and it is proved by abundant evidence, wishes for no better future than can be secured in the closest alliance with the genuine Poles. Volhynia, Podolia, Kiew, and Ukraina, however, are chiefly inhabited by Ruthenians, and, both in regard to nationality and religion, more intimately attached to Russia than their former masters, the Poles. But here, too, though the country is the cradle of Russian power and faith, and had been possessed by Poland only from the middle of the sixteenth to the end of the last century, the nobility and upper classes generally are Poles and Roman Catholics.

Prince Napoleon, says the *Dziennik Poznanski*, has been challenged by Count Sigismund Wielopolski for having insulted his father in the notorious speech delivered in the French Senate.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

The quarrel between Langiewicz and Mieroslawski is lamentable evidence of the dissensions which afflict the friends of Poland. From the tone of the clerical prints here I infer that Langiewicz is the champion of the Catholic and feudal party, and that Mieroslawski is obnoxious because he is connected with French and Italian Liberals. The *Gazette de France* stigmatises him as "the Polish Blanqui."

The mystery respecting the disappearance of Langiewicz is in a fair way of being cleared up. On the night before he left the camp his army was without food, having lost the sixteen or seventeen commissariat carriages with provisions and forage during the confusion of the preceding day. Their ammunition was exhausted—there was an average of one

cartridge to three men. A single cart-load of powder and lead was in the camp, but there was no time or possibility of making cartridges then. Of the events that followed, the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Cracow gives the following statement, gathered from "a chief actor" in all the proceedings:—

Under these circumstances, at two in the morning Langiewicz called a council of war, at which Bentkowski, chief of the staff; Borzyslawski (who made the Italian campaign with Langiewicz, and is colonel in the Piedmontese service); Ulatowski, Jezioranski, and Schmickowski, assisted. Here Langiewicz yielded to the voice of the majority, who entreated him not to let the national cause suffer by the dictator falling into the hands of the enemy, which must inevitably have been the case had he remained, and divided his army into three parts, giving the commands respectively to Schmickowski, Czakowski, and Chapski. The two latter had not yet come into camp from Grochowska; but Langiewicz was confident of their return. Bentkowski was firm in his opposition, and voted for remaining to die, since to advance was impossible, without ammunition and without provisions. The voice of the majority, however, carried it, and at four o'clock Langiewicz and his staff left the camp escorted by twenty horsemen. Halting near Wizlica, where they crossed the Nida, for refreshments, they were overtaken by a message from Schmickowski that the troops had broken out into mutiny, and refused to advance in the different directions which had been pointed out to them. Czakowski alone succeeded in persuading his men to follow him to the mountains of St. Croix in the direction of Canow. Chapski never returned to the camp; but riding from the woods of Grochowska, made for Galicia and reached Cracow twenty-four hours before any one else. There seems no doubt he was won over by Mieroslawski, whose enmity to Langiewicz is notorious. Schmickowski, with the rest of his troops, then followed to Wizlica, and there the remains of Langiewicz's army went asunder, and crossed the frontier into Galicia. Langiewicz himself, under the assumed name of Waligorcki, determined to pass through Galicia unobserved, wait for fresh instructions from Warsaw, and take the field again as soon as possible. These plans were frustrated by the betrayal of his identity to the Austrian authorities.

It appears that, in order to carry out his plans, Langiewicz had horses waiting for him at Tarnow, and relays at all the stations on the road from Tarnow to Janow, in the Lublin country.

Speaking of Mieroslawski, the special correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The mass of the Polish nation, and not simply the Polish nobility, regard him with aversion and alarm, knowing that his assistance would be more fatal to Poland than that of Mazzini could ever have been to Italy."

A letter from Warsaw, in the *Czas* of the 31st ult., says:—"Arrests continue at Warsaw. On the slightest suspicion persons are sent to prison. One of our chief photographers, who received a medal at the last Exhibition of London, has been taken to the citadel, where also are confined the two brothers Gregorowicz, some monks of the order of St. Bernard, and one of the chief landed proprietors of the province, M. Prusack. The citadel is full of prisoners of all classes—ecclesiastics, soldiers, literary men, journalists, proprietors, and workmen. Anarchy reigns in the chief departments of government."

The following telegrams were published yesterday:—

CRACOW, April 5.—A conflict took place this morning at Szyce, near the frontier. The Russians, although double the number of their opponents, were defeated. April 6.—The *Czas* of to-day states that an engagement has taken place near Olkusz, in which a Cossack detachment was entirely destroyed.

VIENNA, April 6.—The Vienna papers publish intelligence stating that the day before yesterday a band of insurgents attacked a Cossack frontier post near Szlany. The attacking party were yesterday, in their turn, assailed by Russian infantry and dispersed.

FRANCE.

M. Magne has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Emperor, who has, however, appointed him a member of the Privy Council. The following is the text of the Emperor's letter to M. Magne:—

My dear M. Magne,—An incident, the responsibility of which does not rest with you, has rendered more apparent the difference of opinion which exists between M. Fould and yourself on several financial questions. Under these circumstances you have considered yourself bound to tender your resignation.

In temporarily relinquishing your services, I wish it to be known that I have never had but to congratulate myself on your zeal and devotion. I have therefore resolved to give you a striking proof of my confidence by creating you a member of the Privy Council. I hope that you will never entertain any doubt of my sentiments of sincere friendship.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

M. Magne will not be replaced in the Ministry. MM. Baroche and Vuitry will speak on behalf of the Government on the financial questions about to be discussed in the Chambers.

It is reported that the general election to the Corps Législatif will take place in the first fortnight of June.

ROME.

On Easter Sunday the Pope officiated at High Mass, and gave the benediction *urbi et orbi*. The French and Pontifical armies were present on the occasion. The weather was magnificent, and the concourse of people immense, including a large number of foreigners. His Holiness was cheered.

AUSTRIA.

It seems that Count Apponyi, the Jüdex Curie, who was lately present at the meeting in honour of Deak, has tendered his resignation, but it is very questionable whether it will be accepted by the Emperor. Under no circumstances, however (says a

telegram), is any change to be expected in the policy of the Government towards Hungary.

The Vienna journals announce that in the forthcoming quarter another reduction of the Austrian army will take place, to the extent, on this occasion, of about 10,000 men. This will be effected by a new formation of the regiments of infantry. A recent reduction was to the extent of 40,000 men, making altogether a diminution of 50,000.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has published a proclamation, giving a separate Government and an independent army to the Duchy of Holstein. The proclamation says:—

For the future Holstein will share with the rest of the monarchy the civil list, the appanages, the public debt, the navy, the department for foreign affairs, the administration of the domains, the customs, and the postal arrangements; but even in reference to these details the Estates of Holstein shall have the right of decision, reserving further separation where no agreement between the Holstein Estates and the Rigeraad (Council of the Empire) for Denmark-Schleswig shall be found attainable.

His Majesty farther ordains that the Ministry shall submit to the Holstein Estates bills establishing constitutional regulations for the general control of the finances, a liberal electoral law, liberty of the press, the right of petition and of association, and religious freedom. The proclamation calls together the Rigeraad (Legislative Assembly for Denmark-Schleswig) upon the 22nd of April.

RUSSIA.

The nobility of St. Petersburg have, in a meeting, unanimously voted an address to the Emperor expressing their devotion to his Majesty and their painful indignation at the pretensions put forward to Russian territory, and promising not to shrink before any sacrifice to preserve the integrity of the empire.

A great number of soldiers on furlough have been called in.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* publishes an Imperial decree transferring to General Berg the civil administration of Poland in the event of the Grand Duke Constantine being prevented from discharging the duties connected therewith.

The resignation tendered by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been accepted.

GREECE.

On Monday, the 31st, the National Assembly by a decree unanimously proclaimed constitutional King of the Greeks, Prince William George, second son of Prince Christian of Denmark, under the title of George I. King of the Greeks. His successors are to profess the Orthodox religion. A committee of three members chosen by the Ministry, will proceed to Copenhagen to offer him the Crown in the name of the Greek nation. A Te Deum was celebrated at Athens, and was followed by public festivities, illuminations, and general rejoicings.

TURKEY.

The Prince of Serbia has expressed to the Porte a desire to re-establish friendly relations with it, and to make every concession that the interest of Serbia will allow him to do. The 2nd division of the Turkish army has received orders to occupy the line of the Balkan as far as Donas.

The Sultan has gone to Egypt. Before his departure the Porte decided to adhere to its present policy at Suez, and to forbid forced labour.

MEXICO.

It is officially stated that the last reports received from Mexico announce that General Forey had summoned a Council of all the Generals and chiefs of the service for the 28th of February, in order to arrange the details of the movement on Puebla, and give them their final instructions. The parks of artillery, the war material, and a great depot of stores were concentrated at Quechulac, to which place all the munitions necessary for the first operations had been conveyed. The sanitary condition of the army was very satisfactory.

La France asserts that, according to news received from Mexico, General Bazaine had occupied Cholula on the 3rd ult., in order to intercept the retreat of the Mexican army from Puebla. The siege of Puebla was to commence upon the 16th ult.

INDIA.

The progress of the Viceroy still engrosses public interest. His excellency entered Delhi with pomp and pageantry on the morning of the 3rd March. Muttra was visited on the 21st February. Meerut was expecting a similar honour on the 6th March.

Sir C. Trevelyan, it is rumoured, intends to abolish the tax on salt raised in India, and increase the duty on imported salt. He is gradually carrying out his measures of economy and reduction of public expenditure.

The total exports of cotton from the central provinces for this season, inclusive of the balance of stock of the previous year reserved by speculators in the hope of prices rising, may be calculated to amount to from twenty to twenty-two millions of pounds (9,600 tons). This large exportation may be expected to reach the seaboard before the close of the season—about 6,000 tons for Bombay, 2,000 tons for Mirzapore and Calcutta, and 1,600 tons for Cuttack. The present cotton cultivation of Mysore is estimated at 175,000 acres. The *Times of India* says:—

The Bombay cotton crop of the present season is, we

fear, likely after all to disappoint home expectations. From the Oomrawuttee, Akote, and Hingun Ghaut districts (Berar) there are concurrent reports of a deficient outturn, and the crop has been estimated at not more than one-half its usual extent. Unseasonable rains are said to have done this mischief, and so consistent are the advices from parties variously interested in the result, that we may reasonably fear the predictions upon the subject are but too well founded.

It is currently rumoured in native society in Bengal, that the infamous Nana of Bithoor is still living, and that he visited Benares last year for a short time. Doubts are also entertained as to the death of Bala Rao, who with Tania Toopee, Azemoola Khan, Jowalla Persaud, and the Nana, directed the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison in the boats.

That stupendous railway work, the Bhoore Ghaut Incline, was to be fully completed by the contractor's agents, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, on the 20th of March, and be ready to be opened for goods traffic in the early part of April.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Suez brings the following:—

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.—The late General Ward's and the Imperial forces have suffered a severe defeat in the storming of Tailsin. The casualties among the united forces amounted to 500. The expedition to Fooshan has failed. Advices received here from Japan announce that the British Legation at Jeddo had been destroyed by gunpowder by the Japanese. No fatal accident, however, resulted. The country was unsettled.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.—The total amount of gold shipped since the departure of the last mail amounts to 99,375 oz. In the Victorian Legislative Assembly, on the 24th February, Mr. Mollison called attention to intelligence received by last mail, that recurrence to transportation was recommended, and asked Government to consider the propriety of moving the Governments of the sister colonies to address to the Duke of Newcastle a united remonstrance against founding on any part of the Australian continent penal colonies. The House was unanimous, and expressed an opinion most determined for resistance.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The rumour of the taking of Herat was unfounded.

The King of the Belgians has once more appeared in public, his health being greatly improved.

"Prince Napoleon," says the *Bulletin de Paris*, "will leave Paris next week for Egypt, the Princess Clotilda remaining behind. The absence of the Prince will be about two months. Among other things he will go to visit the Suez Canal."

EMANCIPATION IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—The Dutch slaves in Guiana, who are about to be emancipated, will be subjected to state supervision. This differs from the apprenticeship of the emancipated slaves of the British West Indies. The Dutch slaves will not be compelled to work for their former masters, they will have the right to stipulate for a particular rate of wages, and to spend those wages as they think proper.

LOSS OF A BRITISH WAR SHIP AND 179 OFFICERS AND MEN.—The Admiralty has received the following telegram:—"Suez, April 2.—H.M.S. *Orpheus* became a total wreck on Monakaou Bar, New Zealand, on the 7th of February, 1863, with loss of Commodore Burnett, 22 officers, and 157 men. Nothing saved. List of survivors—8 officers and 62 men—Charles Hill, lieutenant; Yonge (supposed to be Lieut. D. D. Yonge); Amphlett, paymaster; Hund (supposed to be C. G. Hunt, midshipman); Fielding (supposed to be B. W. Fielding, midshipman); H. M. Barkley, navel cadet; W. Mason, boatswain; J. Beer, carpenter."

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BAIRD.—The New York correspondent of the *Morning Star* announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Robert Baird, which occurred on the 15th March, at his residence in Tonkers, on the Hudson River.

Dr. Baird was born in Pennsylvania, graduated in one of the obscure colleges of the State, pursued his theological studies at Princeton, New Jersey, and for four or five years subsequently was engaged in teaching. Then he became connected with a benevolent society which limited its field of labour to New Jersey, and through Dr. Baird's personal exertions and systematic efforts each destitute family in the State was provided with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. Subsequently he became connected with the American Sunday-school Union, and he did a great deal to establish that excellent society upon a firm foundation. The American and Foreign Christian Union, however, was the organisation to which he devoted his most earnest efforts, and in connexion with it he acquired his European reputation among Evangelical Christians. He spent seven consecutive years in travelling through different parts of Europe to promote the interests of this organisation, and has been present, I think, at nearly all the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance, wherever these have been held. In the furtherance of his benevolent and religious enterprises, he had been brought in contact with a number of the crowned heads in Europe, and the experience which he had thus acquired was improved to the utmost, for Dr. Baird was a man of remarkable powers of observation. He has travelled this country over to give his lectures upon Europe, and probably did more than any other single individual has done to disseminate correct ideas concerning the different countries and Governments with which he has become acquainted. The announcement of his death, which took place after a sudden and brief illness, will, I am sure, be received with sincere regret and sorrow by the numerous friends whom he had upon your side of the Atlantic.

The attendance at the Crystal Palace, on Friday, was, from an official return, 42,309, being fully equal to that on Good Friday in former years.

OVER THE METROPOLIS IN A BALLOON.

Mr. Glaisher has published a very interesting account of his observations made during a balloon ascent with Mr. Coxwell on the afternoon of the 3rd, from the grounds of the Crystal Palace. One of the scientific results was to disprove the theory of a decline of 1 deg. of temperature for every 300 feet of elevation. Mr. Glaisher gives the following description of the aspect of London and its neighbourhood a mile from *terra firma* :—

The course of the balloon on leaving the earth was from the east, and continued so till about 4h. 30m., when it changed, and at 4h. 45m. the Crystal Palace appeared under us; its course again changed, and we met with several different currents of air.

When one mile high the deep roar of London was heard distinctly, and its murmuring noise was heard at greater elevations. At the height of three and four miles the view was indeed wonderful—the plan-like appearance of London and suburbs, the map-like appearance of the country generally; then, running the eye down the winding Thames, the white cliffs at Margate, and on to Dover. Brighton was seen and the sea beyond, and all the coast line was clear up to Yarmouth. The north was obscured by clouds. Looking under us, and to the south, there were many detached cumuli clouds resting apparently on the earth, like patches of shining wool, and in some places a solitary cloud, thus apparently resting on the earth, surrounded by a clear space for many miles. Looking towards Windsor, the Thames was like burnished gold, and the surrounding water like bright silver. Looking towards Putney, the rippling of the water along the banks of the river was distinctly seen. Railway trains were the only moving objects visible, and they looked like some creeping thing, caterpillar-like, and the steam was like a narrow line of serpentine mist. Taking a grand view over the whole visible plain beneath, I was struck with its regularity. The view did not seem natural; it was too even, apparently artificial. The effect of the river scenery was very remarkable in this respect; all the ships looked very diminutive, but were visible beyond the Medway. At 5h. we could plainly distinguish Greenwich Park as a small garden, and the Royal Observatory as a grey speck. The "Green Man" Hotel, Blackheath, was quite distinct; all the docks were mapped out, and every object of moderate size was seen clearly with the naked eye.

At the height of three miles and a-half Mr. Coxwell said my face was glowing purple, and afterwards both our faces were very blue. At heights exceeding three miles the feet and tips of the fingers were very cold. The sky was of a deep prussian blue. When three miles high, on descending, Mr. Coxwell, forgetful of the fact of the grapnel having been exposed to a temperature of zero, incautiously took hold of it with his naked hands, and cried out, as in pain, that he was scalded, and he called on me to assist him to drop it. The sensation was exactly that of scalding water. The blackness creeping over the land at sunset was very remarkable, while the sun was still shining upon us. The general results of the ascent confirm in a very remarkable degree those obtained from the preceding experiments, and indicate that very few more extreme high ascents will be necessary for this purpose.

Miscellaneous News.

SYMPATHY WITH POLAND.—An attempt was made on Sunday afternoon to hold a meeting in Hyde-park to express sympathy with Poland. The police, however, interfered, and prevented speeches from being made. This conduct was freely discussed, but there was not the slightest attempt to run counter to it.

THE CITY POLICE.—The City Police Committee have presented their report in reference to the appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Police in the room of the late Daniel Whittle Harvey. They make various recommendations as to the duties he shall be required to perform—these being of a more extensive character than those which have hitherto devolved upon the Chief Commissioner. The salary they suggest is 1,000*l.* per annum, with a residence in the Old Jewry. There are several candidates in the field for the post.

BREAKING LORD PALMERSTON'S WINDOWS.—At Marlborough-street Police-office, on Thursday, Mary Stuart, the elderly woman who claims to be a descendant of Prince Charles Stuart, who was charged last week with breaking a window at the residence of Lord Palmerston, in Piccadilly, was brought before Mr. Knox for final examination. The surgeon at the House of Detention sent a certificate to the magistrate to the effect that he considered the defendant sane, but labouring under a delusion that she had a claim on the Government, and that she was a descendant of the Pretender. Mr. Knox ordered the defendant to find one bail in 50*l.* to keep the peace for six months.

THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY have already made arrangements for laying down their main line of tube from Euston Station to St. Martin's-le-Grand *via* Holborn and Smithfield, and thence on to Messrs. Pickford's and Messrs. Chaplin and Horne's premises in Gresham-street. The work will be commenced forthwith, and it is expected that this section will be in operation before Christmas next. It will enable the company to undertake the heavy mail service between the General Post-office and the Euston Station, as well as the local service between the Eastern Central, the Western Central, and the North-Western district post-offices, and to perform besides an extensive parcels service.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LOCAL PREACHER IN A CHAPEL.—An inquest was held on the body of Mr. James Harris, of Starchley, near Dawley, for many years a local preacher amongst the Wesleyan Methodists, who died under the following singular circumstances. He attended morning service in his usual health on Sunday. He took part in the service till

the congregation were singing the hymn before the sermon, when on coming to the lines in the third verse, "Entered the grave in mortal flesh, and dwelt amongst the dead," Mr. Harris fell forward on the front of his pew a corpse. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.—*Birmingham Post.*

THE ALABAMA.—A series of papers relating to the fitting out of the Alabama have been issued in return to an order of the House of Commons. The papers mainly consist of correspondence between the Commissioners of Customs and the Custom-house authorities of Liverpool. They embrace some important documents: notably a letter from the United States Consul at Liverpool, stating the grounds of suspicion against the Alabama, and setting forth affidavits as to the character and destination of the vessel. From this correspondence; moreover, it is clearly shown that the Government had in their hands legal evidence as to the fitting out of the Alabama above a week before they took any action; and further, that Mr. Edwards, the collector of customs of Liverpool, urged, eight days before the order for seizing the vessel was sent down, that he should be informed by telegraph how to act, as "the ship appears to be ready for sea and may leave any hour she pleases."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—At the Sessions held in Preston, on Thursday, the question of public executions, or executions carried out within the walls of a prison, was discussed, very much in favour of the former. The case of the new gaol in Manchester, where the people objected to the building being erected near their houses on account of the executions which might be expected to take place there, was mentioned, and excited considerable amusement. Mr. Townley Parker said the people might pull their blinds down, or get out of the way, or "let their windows to somebody else." The Rev. J. Sparling also excited considerable laughter by the remark that it was only a "few nervous old ladies of both sexes" who were disgusted with public executions. The reverend gentleman would adhere to the good old institution. Lord Stanley was of opinion that public executions "were simply brutal, positively disgusting, and quite useless" by way of example, but the magistrates thought differently, insisting by a large majority on closing the discussion.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held at the Town hall, Manchester, on Monday. Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., presided. Mr. Maclure, the hon. secretary, reported that during the past week twenty-two packages of clothing, thirteen boxes of provisions, and two hampers of wine had been sent off, and the total receipts of money during the week were 9,178*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* Balance at the banker's on general account, 410,166*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; on employment account, 10,572*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 420,739*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Commissioner Farnall's report stated that on the 28th ult. there was a decrease in the number of paupers receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 2,298. He also said that on Wednesday last he attended a meeting of the Preston relief committee, when it was unanimously resolved that able-bodied persons in receipt of relief should be forthwith set to work; and that such work should consist of manual and mental labour combined; and he had the satisfaction of further reporting that the committee possess the means of thus employing the people. Various grants to distressed districts were then made.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The emigration trade at this port, which has been for some time past in a state of comparative stagnation, owing chiefly to the war in America, is showing evident signs of activity. The number of emigrants under the act, for the month just ended, is as follows:—United States, 23 ships, 10,818 passengers; Victoria, 3 ships, 1,210; Queensland, 2 ships, 573; South America, 1 ship, 87; total, 12,688. Short ships, or those not under the act:—United States, 11 ships, 852 passengers; New Brunswick, 1 ship, 17; New South Wales, 1 ship, 24; Victoria, 1 ship, 21; all other places, 4 ships, 32; total, 946. Aggregate for the month, 13,634; being an increase of 19,010 under the act, and of 559 not under the act, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The countries to which the emigrants belonged were as follows:—United States, 445 English, 230 Scotch, 8,885 Irish, 167 foreigners; Victoria, 383 English, 203 Scotch, 677 Irish, 33 foreigners; Queensland, 374 English, 20 Scotch, 153 Irish, 2 foreigners; South America, 76 Irish. The cabin passengers are not classified in the Government emigration returns. The March quarter just ended exhibits a large increase as compared with the same period of 1862. There is an increase in the quarter of the present year as compared with 1862 of no less than 17,826.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE BILL FOR CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAY.—The bill just brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Somes for closing public-houses on Sunday, after declaring the public benefit which has attended the provisions in force against the sale of fermented and distilled liquors on the Lord's-day, and the desirability of extending such provisions, repeals, in the first clause, the Act passed in the 18th and 19th years of the reign of her present Majesty. The second clause declares that "it shall not be lawful for any licensed victualler or person licensed to sell beer by retail to be drunk on the premises, or not to be drunk on the premises, or any person licensed or authorised to sell fermented or distilled liquors, to open or keep open his house for the sale of or to sell beer, wines, spirits, or any other fer-

mented or distilled liquors between the hours of eleven o'clock at night of Saturday and six o'clock in the morning of Monday, except to a traveller or lodger therein; nor to allow any person to remain on the premises for the purpose of drinking beer, wine, spirits, or any other fermented or distilled liquor on Sunday, or between the said hours on Saturday night and Monday morning, except a traveller or lodger therein. The fourth clause enacts that it shall be lawful for any constable at any time to enter into any house or place of public resort in England and Wales for the sale of beer, wine, and spirits, and every person who shall refuse to admit such constable shall be esteemed guilty of an offence against this Act. Any person offending against this Act shall be liable, upon a summary conviction before a justice of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for every offence, and every separate sale shall be deemed a separate offence." The second reading of Mr. Somes's bill is to be postponed from the 15th of April till the 27th of May.

THE MORAL EFFECTS OF OVER-CROWDED DWELLINGS.—It is our deliberate opinion that these overcrowded dwellings are more fatal to morals and religion than even to health and life; so that if a sanitary measure were not called for to preserve these first of earthly blessings, it would be imperatively demanded by a regard to the spiritual interests of the people. The existing state of the habitations of the poor, aided, in many instances, by the places in which they work, is such as to destroy all sense of decency and propriety, and to induce a state of feeling which defies the efforts of spiritual teachers. The instructions of the school, the exhortations of the pulpit, and home visitations, weigh as nothing in the scale against the practical education of filthy and over-crowded dwellings, totally unprovided with the means of cleanliness and decency.—*Labourers' Cottages.*

LITERATURE AND ART.

Frith's "Railway Station" was purchased on Saturday from Mr. Flatow by Mr. Graves, the eminent publisher, for the enormous sum of 20,000*l.* This is the largest sum ever paid for any single English picture.

The death of Mr. Augustus Egg, one of the foremost of our Royal Academicians, occurred at Algiers on Monday, the 26th ult. Mr. Egg was born in 1817, and in 1838 first exhibited at the academy. His productions early attracted attention, and in 1848 he was elected an "associate."

A letter from Weimar states that a valuable discovery has just been made there in the archives of the Ernestine branch of the house of Saxony. It consists of a great number of letters, hitherto unknown, some written by Luther, and others addressed to him. M. Burckhardt, the keeper of the archives, is occupied with the publication of these documents, which principally relate to religious subjects.

The trustees of the National Gallery have recently come into possession of Mr. Lewis's bequest of 10,000*l.* The will was a little singular. Mr. Lewis left a portrait of his father, "Gentleman Lewis," the well-known comedian, a crony of George the Fourth, to the nation, and on condition of its acceptance by the trustees, he bequeathed the 10,000*l.* in money, to be applied in the first instance in taking due care of the picture, and afterwards as the authorities shall agree. The money, we (*Athenaeum*) understand, has been funded, and the proceeds of it, about 300*l.* a year, will be applied generally for the good of the collection.

Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt have kindly promised their services in aid of the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney at a grand performance of Handel's cantata, "L'Allegro et il Penseroso," at the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on the 1st of May.

Through John Fenwick, Esq., of Newcastle, a valuable portrait of John Bunyan has been presented to Regent's-park College, supposed to have been painted by Walker, of the time of the Commonwealth. It was formerly in the possession of Mr. William Sharp, by whom it was engraved.

Dr. Merle d'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin," is now published both in French and English.

Mr. Fullom has charged Miss Braddon with taking the plot of his "Man of the World" for her novel, "Aurora Floyd," &c., and also with plagiarising descriptions and expressions from the same novel. About fifty proofs of this discreditable fact are given.

"The Story of Elizabeth" lately in the *Cornhill Magazine*, has been republished in a separate form by Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" has reached a third edition.

The Rev. W. M. Punshon has issued from the press a neat volume, entitled "Life Thoughts," got up in imitation of Henry Ward Beecher's "Life Thoughts." It is published by Mr. John Wesley, of Paternoster-row.

It is stated that the letters of "Historicus" on International Law, are from the pen of Mr. Greville Vernon Harcourt, well known as one of the contributors to the *Saturday Review*.

A Chinese widow being found fanning the grave of her husband, was asked why she performed so singular an operation. She said she had promised not to marry again while the grave remained damp, and, as it dried very slowly, she saw no harm in assisting the process.

Literature.

DR. WOOLLEY'S LECTURES.*

The University of Oxford certainly has a right to be proud of the great number of able and learned living men connected with it either by present or past ties. If its favourite studies needed any vindicating, it might readily be found in the characteristics of thought and style, which some of the more notable of these exhibit in common; and which, though not strongly enough marked to be destructive of originality, are sufficiently so to bear witness of their possessors having received a similar education, and been influenced by the same social habits and traditions of culture. The exact and elegant scholarship for which the better class of the sons of Oxford are famous, seems to enlarge to their utmost extent a man's natural powers of expression, and put upon them an edge and finish not obtainable by any other discipline. In Dr. Woolley's pages, for example, every one must be struck with a fulness and clearness of statement, which in worse writers is gained by rigidity, coldness, and precision, and at the expense of warmth, tone, and colour of expression; while he, though he never forgets to be intelligible and definite, can afford also to be metaphorical, forcible, and picturesque. We could mention other Oxford men of whom the same could be said, notably one or two of the *Septem*. We suppose it is to the careful study of Aristotle and Plato which the traditions of the place enjoin upon all who hope to shine, that we must impute a certain fondness for speculation, and a power of dealing with abstractions not common among English University men generally. Whence Dr. Woolley got his breadth of view, his practicalness of spirit, largeness of sympathy, and a Liberalism which in an Oxford man would a few years ago have astonished a Liberal as much as a primrose-perfumed breeze from a charnel-house; whether from nature or from University culture, we don't know—more than half from nature we suspect. Lest anyone should suppose that we are exaggerating the good effects of Oxford training, we beg to repeat that it is only in the best and most distinguished Oxford men, in men like Dr. Woolley, that we have observed these traits of mind and character. In a parish in the country, among the educated parishioners, the one who has not read *Essays and Reviews*, and does not subscribe to *Mudie's*, or take in a penny paper, is frequently the curate.

There is enough literary ability shown in these Lectures as in many other books of the present day, to have won for its author a high reputation in former times. We see no reason why the author of the lecture on "The Selfish System," if his labours had run in a single channel for a sufficient length of time, and if he had been of a less reverent and earnest temper, should not have written *Shaftesbury's Characteristics*. We extract a passage or two, having more or less reference to objectiveness as the true law of progress, intellectually and spiritually.

LIFE MUST HAVE AN IDEAL AIM.

"As our discipline begins with infancy, so from the first we require a rule and an ideal: there is no remedy; for the absence of a rule of life is itself a rule of self-indulgence, a negation of duty. Doubtless here, as in all else, we are in danger of deception by hereditary prejudice, or unreal mysticism. But Aristotle, the arch-enemy of mysticism, is foremost to teach that unless our whole life is to be wasted, it must be directed to one consistent aim as the arrow is pointed to its mark. And this aim must, I repeat, be in the fullest sense, ideal: it must transcend the bounds of experience, and shadow a perfection, to which no mortal has yet attained. This is indeed, the principal value and province of ethical and social science, to determine on rational grounds of observation and reflection the characteristics of perfect humanity, and the method through which they are to be secured. It is fashionable to laugh at Utopian schemes of Government, or virtue; and the pictorial form which was suitable to former ages is, perhaps, no longer congenial to ours. But the only danger of an Utopia is too great distinctness of detail: the temptation to present to the imagination things which in our present condition 'eye has not seen, and ear has not heard'; to degrade Heaven into a Mahometan Paradise; and in the profusion of circumstantial description omit to set forth the axioms and principles of truth, and lose the spirit in the form. Even naturally 'it does not yet appear what we shall be'; but we may discover the road which leads to our appointed glory. To us satisfaction would be death; he that has attained, ceases to strive; unless our light shines yet in darkness, why do we wait for morning? What poet can fully interpret the yearning of his spirit? What painter can depict the forms of beauty which visit his dreams? Science, philosophy, religion itself, are then only wisely and wholesomely employed when, amid the shapes of this perishable world, they are striving faintly, yet progressively, to trace the shadow of the Unseen Eternal: reason as well as faith is looking forward to the 'manifestation of the Sons of God.'"

OBJECTIVENESS OF MENTAL HABITS THE CONDITION OF MENTAL HEALTH.

"From first to last the condition of mental health is objectiveness. It has been shown that our earliest act

of consciousness is outward before it is inward. It is true that the simplest perception—the sight or smell of a flower—involves the consciousness of myself as perceiving, as well as of the object perceived; but I learn to know myself from the object, not the object from myself:—the axiom of Des Cartes, *cogito, ergo sum*, contains a deeper truth than its author realised—a truth, the reversal of which is the fundamental error of Berkeley's hypothesis. Personality is an inference from perception, not perception from personality: throughout our lives, it is from without that we gain indications of our inward being—the *non-ego*, as the Germans say, that teaches us the *ego*. 'I see yonder tree; therefore, I that see, am; not, I experience a modification of consciousness; therefore I believe there is something to cause that change.' Outwardness is further a characteristic of every early effort of thought. Self-consciousness in a child is painful and displeasing, the first philosophies were of the natural universe; and ancient science is throughout distinguished by its preference of the concrete to the abstract, the object to the subject. To the Greek, beauty is 'the beautiful,' courage 'the brave,' even justice 'the just.' Modern philosophers complain that Aristotle's categories of the objects of thought make no separate mention of 'the soul.' It is either assumed as the subject of thought, or confounded with other substances. It is the same with poetry: the epic and dramatic precede the lyric; the deeds of heroes, the delineation of living character, interest an age to which the subtle analysis of Tennyson would be pure mystery: after *Æschylus*, the poet of destiny, and *Sophocles*, the teacher of moral law, followed *Euripides*, the painter of passion and free-will. Even in maturity self-contemplation never becomes easy or agreeable. The soul is ever in search of a companion; if she finds none meet for her, she is driven to personify the lower animals, even the lifeless objects which surround her; she peoples the air, the woods, the rivers, with beings like herself; early languages are inflected, and the theory of inflected language is pantheism. (!) Silence and solitude are the gates of hell. Most of us have felt at times a strange impulse to doubt the real existence of our companions; and remember the horror of that momentary doubt. Madness and melancholy are silent: tears and speech are the medicine of affliction—

'Home they brought her warrior dead:
She nor swoon'd, nor utter'd cry,
All her maidens watching, said,
She must weep or she will die.'

There is a profound meaning in the Greek fable of the self-enamoured boy,

'Who gaz'd at himself in the stream's recess,
'Till he died of his own dear loveliness,'

which Milton has repeated and improved in the episode of Eve at the fountain. That lesson is the rebuke of cynical dreams of independence. 'Even Perfection has no attractions unless it exist apart from myself. The soul, like the body, which feeds upon its own substance, dies of the worst hunger.'

One remark in the above extract is such a marked exception to Dr. Woolley's usual clearness, that, not to compromise ourselves with our readers, we have put it in italics. It may be relevant to his thesis, that the soul's most healthful condition is in the contemplation of things without us, to say that 'the theory of inflected language is Pantheism'; and perhaps in some region of the literature of speculation, by us untraveller, it may have gained acceptance as a Catholic doctrine. But, to our intelligence, both the truth and the relevancy are excessively doubtful. The latter might be shown by a little more explanation on Dr. Woolley's part. But, as to the former, it is undoubtedly true that the Pantheism which underlies Polytheism, and inflected language, were synchronous; and also that the Germans, who have the most highly inflected language of the moderns, are the most Pantheistic in speculation. In the latter case, however, the connexion between the two facts is so extremely ill-established, when we try to make it out for ourselves, that we cannot help wishing Dr. Woolley had been a little less brief and oracular. We note the point, to assure our readers that Dr. Woolley is not in the habit of firing off observations about as intellectually digestible as a bomb-shell.

Enough has been quoted to show that these lectures are likely to take a high place in that series of republications, which is now adorned with the names of Macaulay, Hamilton, Rogers, Mill, Martineau, and Brimley—below all these, perhaps, but high among the rest. The University of Sydney is to be congratulated on possessing so able and accomplished a principal. So, too, we presume, is Dr. Woolley, on finding so competent an editor as Professor Stanley, who revised the sheets; but, for all that, we have noticed various peculiarities of punctuation, once in the middle of a Greek quotation, by which the author's meaning does not gain in clearness. We hope in a second edition to find that he is not prevented from reading his own proofs. To prevent a misapprehension not sufficiently guarded against in the title, we may observe that the lectures have nothing to do with Australia, but are on various literary, sociological, and æsthetic subjects. Those on "Social Difficulties" and "The Idylls of the King" are particularly interesting.

KIRKUS'S ESSAYS.*

These Essays bear witness to an elegant and cultivated mind. The style is airy and pleasant, and the subjects are of general interest, so that

* *Miscellaneous Essays, Critical and Theological.* By the Rev. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.D. Longman.

we have no doubt the book will find many readers. As one whose profession is to deal with directly religious subjects, Mr. Kirkus will perhaps hardly deem it complimentary if we say we like his *Essays* on general subjects better than those professing to be theological. In the former, as in that headed, "True Womanliness in Relation to some of the Laws and Customs of Marriage," a great many sensible things are said on a subject demanding at once free and delicate handling. Here the writer seems to be at home, and we would cordially recommend his sagacious counsels especially to lords whose ladies are "blue" or conversely. In theology, Mr. Kirkus appears to us about the worst possible of guides. What he means to teach positively, excepting the supreme perfection of the Prayer-book, and the non-eternity of future punishments, we have been unable to discover. He has evidently taken for his "guide, philosopher, and friend," the Rev. F. D. Maurice; to which we have no right to object: but, as is often the case under such circumstances, he seems to delight in giving the most ultra development to the peculiarities of his chief. We very much question whether Mr. Maurice—who, if he sometimes waxes wroth, is at least always grave and dignified—will relish the projection of himself which is to be seen here. Mr. Maurice has said some hard things of the "Evangelicals"; with Mr. Kirkus the term is comprehensive of all that is low, grovelling, ignorant, incapable and dishonest. We had always thought that at least general belief among orthodox divines supported, in some modification or other, the doctrine of the eternity of perdition; with our author this is a peculiar blot and stigma of the sect in all ways "inferior to the rest," and one in denouncing which any extreme of scorn or flippancy is allowable. Broad Church or High Church may alike find shelter under the ample and little-discriminating folds of Established Anglicanism; only the "Evangelical," because he finds some mode of justifying his connexion, is worthy of all reprobation and contempt. We are unable to understand the "even-handed" justice of this.

In the indiscriminate onslaught upon "Evangelicals," poor Dr. Watts comes in for his share. Now we are quite willing to allow that many even of Dr. Watts's Hymns bear marks both of haste of composition and the faulty taste of his age. We also agree with Mr. Kirkus in regarding some of his strong dramatic representations about "the Father's flaming sword," and the "rich drops of Jesus' blood," which "calmed His frowning face," as objectionable theologically as well as æsthetically; but we have our quarrel with the man who can thus content himself to carp and criticise one whom the most divergent sections of the Christian Church have loved and honoured; whose pure and lofty devotion so raised him, in many a fervent strain, above the otherwise comparatively low condition of his "poetic" genius and his age; and whose hymns count the largest number in that most perfect and unsectarian of hymnals, Sir Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise." One thing Mr. Kirkus's criticism forces upon us more than ever;—it is time Dr. Watts's reputation were relieved from the disadvantage—for such it inevitably is with the general reader—of having his good, bad, and indifferent alike commended to general use and criticism. Let his hymns in their entire body be reserved for our shelves, while we no longer cherish the notion that, great as he is, we deem all that he has written deserving the high sanction and honour of giving expression to the Church's devotion.

We are sorry to find a minister of an Independent church endorsing the defence which it is sought to establish in the case of those who subscribe the "articles" of the Church, without thoroughly approving of them. "It has come to 'matter little to the Church,' we are told, 'what the Prayer-book actually means; it is every thing to a modern clergyman to ascertain what the courts of law have determined that it should be considered to mean. This latitude may have its inconveniences, [gentle euphemism!] but the only alternative is the dis-establishment of religion." So because truthful dealing would imperil the "establishment of religion," we are to agree to a lie! Is it possible that the man who "thus thinks of" subscription, and, moreover, whose heart pants for the cooling streams and sweet pastures of the Prayer-book, can remain long in exile? We might justly say something more severe; for the tone of the theological portion of Mr. Kirkus's volume deserves censures from men of all sections of the Church.

WHAT THE WORLD MIGHT HAVE BEEN.*

This is a contribution to Natural Theology. We don't altogether like the plan of it, and yet

* *Possibilities of Creation; or, What the World Might Have Been. A Book of Fancies.* London: Simpkin and Marshall.

* *Lectures delivered in Australia.* By JOHN WOOLLEY, D.C.L. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

it is not without value. It is usual in such works to start with the assumption, that design, if it exist, in the universe, must be benevolent. But how, if it be conceivable that design should be either indifferent to the welfare of the creature, or opposed to it? How, if the vital functions, for instance, instead of yielding pleasure in their gratification, furnished only such painful sensations as are produced by tooth-drawing or cauterising? How, if the atmosphere were pervaded with the unfragrant essence of chlorine or sulphuretted hydrogen? How, if we were regularly born into the world with one leg or one arm shorter than the other, or with only one at all? Perhaps the thought of such possibilities may help us to prize and appreciate better the harmonious and pleasure-bringing conditions under which we have been placed by the Creator of all.

But this sort of thing may be pushed too far. We have always been impatient of those optimists who, when any disaster occurs, immediately attempt to console us by the reflection, how much worse it might have been. If we have broken a leg, how fortunate that the other escaped! If our memory fail us, how thankful should we be that we are not actually bare of all our mental faculties and ready for Bedlam. Such comfort is apt to set us off in the contrary direction, as this—How if by some benign arrangement, accidents were rendered an impossibility? How if instead of my escaping lunacy, there were no need for such a place as Bedlam at all? How if by some pre-established harmony, the moment we were preparing to take some noxious, rest-disturbing præ-nocturnal fare, the dish benignantly warned us as it did Mahomet, and saved our slumbers? How if there were no disagreeable people, no stupid people, no rogues and blackguards in the world? How if there were no Devil? Of course the answer to all this is that with the Wisest and Best dwell wisdom and goodness; and faith compels the conviction that in the highest sense, "whatever is, is best." But if we attempt to prove it in detail we may find ourselves in some perplexity. Still making these deductions, there is, as we have said, a real value in this book. The author is evidently a man of cultivated mind, and extensive knowledge of natural science. Then as he advances in his argument, we are less frequently called to see what "might have been," than what is, which seems to us after all the best and most rational way. In every arrangement of Divine wisdom, we may be sure we shall, if we try to do so, find some impressive lesson of adaptiveness, but for the most part we had better let alone, "what might have been,"—for the simple reason, that we know not whether it could.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Exposition of the Epistle of Jude; by the Rev. W. JENKYN: and of the *Epistles to the Philippians and Colossians*, by the Rev. JEAN DAILLÉ. Edited by the late Rev. James Sherman. (Edinburgh: J. Nichol.) This is the third volume of the very cheap reprints of Puritan commentators edited by Mr. Sherman, the issue of which was so happily arranged with the publisher immediately before the editor's death. The value of the contents is, we hope, well enough known to render any criticism or description unnecessary. We have always felt more grateful to Mr. Sherman for this volume than for either prepared by him. He himself translated Daillé; and has prefixed a brief memoir to the commentary. We are greatly pleased to see that Mr. Nichol has been enabled to make arrangements to supply on the same terms (8s. per volume) three maining important work prepared for the press by Mr. Sherman, namely, "Greenhill on Ezekiel"; so that five of the noblest works of their own class in the language, produced in the handsomest style and at the lowest conceivable cost, will be accessible to ministers and students of the most moderate means; and it may be hoped that the editor's dying wish for their wide diffusion will be fulfilled even beyond his fondest hope.—*The Works of Thomas Goodwin, D.D.* Vol. 6. Series of Standard Puritan Divines. (Edinburgh: J. Nichol.) This volume contains the treatise on "The Work of the Holy Spirit in 'our salvation'; which might have been very advantageously read and pondered by some of the modern writers who have undertaken the subject. Without doubt there are many debateable things in it; especially in the way of speculation on the reasons of Divine operations—as, "why God permits his elect to continue 'awhile in a state of sin,'—but there is a reality and a breadth, a holy intensity and practicalness, which we miss in the crude and cold works which some modern Nonconformist theologians have issued on the subject.—*The Israel of the Alps: A History of the Waldenses from their Origin to the Present Time.* New and enlarged edition. (London: Griffin and Co.) There is a perpetual interest in the history of that wonderful people of which even a Roman Catholic writer has said:—"There is no history full of 'greater prodigies than theirs—no Church which has 'more martyrs.'" The present volume—an enlargement of one published, if we remember rightly, some eight

or ten years ago—derives its materials largely from the elaborate and excellent work of Dr. Muston, which we reviewed a few years back, and from the narrative of Dr. Gilly. It comes down, however, later than these authorities; and in its last three chapters gives, from entirely new and unpublished sources, an account of the labours of the late General Beckwith, and of the spread of the Vaudois faith into Northern and Central Italy. It is pleasant to find how much of the hope and promise of the future of the Christians of the Alps springs from the zeal and activity of Englishmen. If we had space for quotation, we should be glad to quote much from the closing chapters of this work. It is altogether the product of much research and of unwearied care, and is baptized with a loving admiration for the simple and brave people whose history it so comprehensively and effectively sketches: and there is no work on the subject which can be more confidently recommended for general perusal, as interesting, accurate, full, and appreciative. It is illustrated with landscapes on wood, and with a map.

PERIODICALS.

(Continued.)

Blackwood has no political article this month; but joins the great national rejoicing in a brief paper called "Marriage Bells"—which is well enough in feeling, but is a wonderful specimen of elaborate *fine writing*. The writer, desiring "some worthy spectator to see all 'our great towns blazing up to heaven, and every 'village] glimmering beneath its little] lot of stars," suggests that it would be pleasant to know that there hung above us "a group of sympathetic angels, fanning 'the solemn airs of night with grand, expanded wing and 'flowing garments," &c. &c.,—then he apostrophises People, Princess, Poets, Queen, the "dear wondering 'angels," and the "silent heavens";—altogether the most absurd and gilt-gingerbread article that the subject has called forth. A sketch of "Sir James Graham" is fairly written and on the whole unexceptionable—though written from another point of view than our own. "Inexhaustible Capital" is an excellent paper on Mr. Story's *Roba di Roma*. There is nothing noticeable in the review of "Mr. Spedding's Life of Bacon," except its adherence to the traditional view of Bacon's moral character which recent investigation has done so much to modify, and its disposition to rate his services to science and philosophy lower even than Macaulay; but for no reason, so far as appears in the criticism itself. "Mrs. Clifford's Marriage" has not preserved the quiet and careful painting of its first part; and pleases us less than we hoped, though unmistakeably clever and interesting. Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Caxtoniana" consist of essays on "Self-control," and "The Modern 'Misanthrope'"—the former commonplace, the latter a characteristic product of the author's genius, from which we make a brief extract:—

"The misanthrope of Shakspeare and Molière is a passionate savage; the misanthrope who has just kissed his hand to you is a polished gentleman. No disgust of humanity will ever make him fly the world. From his club-window in St. James's his smile falls on all passers by with equal suavity and equal scorn. It may be said by verbal critics that I employ the word misanthrope incorrectly—that, according to strict interpretation, a misanthrope means not a despoiser but a hater of men, and that this elegant gentleman is not, by my own showing, warm-blooded enough for hate. True, but contempt so serene and immovable is the philosophy of hate—the intellectual consummation of misanthropy. My hero would have listened with approving nod to all that Timon or Alceste could have thundered forth in detestation of his kind, and blandly rejoined, 'Your truisms, mon cher, are as evident as that two and two make four. But you can calculate on the principle that two and two make four without shouting forth, as if you proclaimed a notable discovery, what every one you meet knows as well as yourself. Men are scoundrels,—two and two make four,—reckon accordingly, and don't lose your temper in keeping your accounts. My misanthrope *à la mode* never rails at vice; he takes it for granted as the elementary principle in the commerce of life. As for virtue, he regards it as a professor of science regards witchcraft. No doubt there are many plausible stories, very creditably attested, that vouch for its existence, but the thing is not in nature. Easier to believe in a cunning imposture than an impossible fact. It is the depth and completeness of his contempt for the world that makes him take the world so pleasantly. He is deemed the man of the world *par excellence*, and the world caresses and admires its man.

"The Yeangi Tai Mountains, and Spirit-Writing in 'China,' is the most interesting article in the number, written in rather the 'fast' style, but containing no little information and lively description. It seems that 'spirit-rapping' and 'spirit-writing' were known in China long before they came to the Western World; and many volumes exist alleged to have been written by spirits. Some of the details of a *séance* are ridiculously like those of Mr. Home's parlour magic or new revelation,—especially the mode of securing solemnity, by never commencing proceedings till after dark, and requiring spectators to attend fasting, and in a proper frame of mind. The questions are put by burning the paper on which they written, which is supposed to convert them into a spiritual form, and they are answered by the tracing of letters on the sand, with a twig held in the hand of some person possessed by the spirit; and it is, of course, 'believed that the man in whose hand the 'magic pen lies has nothing to do with its movements, but 'its motions can be easily seen, and cause some little 'noise, thumping down on the table.' Mr. Howitt

should go to China, and prosecute his enquiries into the supernatural at the flower-spread tables at which the 'cloud spirits' are entertained with libations of wine and shoals of questions by the enlightened and believing Chinese.

Fraser is this month very attractive. Perhaps we dissent most from the opinion of those articles we like best. First amongst these is Mr. Ruskin's "Essay on 'Political Economy,'"—a continuation of the Papers which appeared in the *Cornhill*, and devoted to an attempt to ascertain the general conditions of Government, and to fix the sense in which the terms applied to them are to be used. He writes of customs, laws, councils, and their enforcements,—with much originality and earnestness and eloquence, but with some prejudice and eccentricity. Amongst the would-be wise and the "scientific" economists, Mr. Ruskin will find no favour—not even mercy. But we are glad that such a voice should be raised—though we think with vague utterance, sometimes attempting profound truth, and sometimes almost babbling—against the prevailing hard and immoral applications of economical doctrines by those who confound human relations in social utility with relations in equity, and who are the slaves of the superstitions of that wealth-world which so unwillingly admits that its own laws are not those of immutable morality and of political society. But we are in no sympathy with Mr. Ruskin's notions on slavery—adopted from Mr. Carlyle,—and need not argue against such positions as, that "it is better and 'kinder to flog a man to his work than to leave him 'idle'"—which ignores strangely that the work to which he is flogged is, under slave systems, for the sole benefit and profit of the flogging party,—or, that "slavery is 'an inherent, natural, and eternal inheritance of a 'large portion of the human race'"—which is alleged in abatement of controversy about "the fashion of the 'thing," and for the sake of the thrust, that "it is not 'among the black races" that this slavery most prevails. On the cost of riches, however, and on temperance in riches, Mr. Ruskin writes like a humane, wise, and Christian man,—as one who happily does not consider that "the secret of the universe after all consists in making money"; and as one who, in making his life-choice, prefers the portion of which the price cannot be reckoned in any currency, and desires for himself the epitaph, "He hath dispersed abroad: he hath given 'to the poor: his righteousness remaineth for ever." But it is not in economy that Mr. Ruskin is strong, but in the higher region of morality, considered in the true order of things, as limiting and ruling the application of economical laws. This paper completes only what the writer accounts introductory; and the next chapter will be the first of "the body of the work."—Another important paper is on "Sir Charles Lyell's Antiquity of Man," which admits that "no one can now reasonably doubt a far 'higher antiquity for man's habitation of the earth 'than has been hitherto admitted"; and though the writer would probably not himself be stumbled at being invited to believe that man existed before the time when Europe acquired its present configuration, probably thousands of thousands of years ago, he candidly acknowledges that such speculations are extremely uncertain, and are still in but the ante-chamber, waiting for admission into the halls of truth. So, too, while regarding Mr. Darwin's theory as "a most beautiful and 'philosophical hypothesis," he thinks there ought to be no danger of losing sight of the great First Cause in pursuing the continuous work of creation through an interminable sequence of secondary actions,—there will still remain scope and need for the faith which recognises Him by whose word the worlds were framed.—An article on "American Literature and the Civil War," has a strong Southern and pro-slavery feeling. It maintains that "The North has justified the South in its so-called rebellion," and that "the frivolity and want of 'unity and earnestness of the North contrast with 'terrible force with the one-man will, power and action 'of the South." Of the influence of literature on the civil war, it is maintained, that it is not the venal and unprincipled press that has largely promoted the upheaval and struggle, but the literature of conscience:—"first and foremost, to the conscience of the country 'we may trace the civil war,"—a great admission, though followed by the plea that it is "conscience blind 'and unreasoning." But "sensational literature" has secondarily exerted a baneful influence,—"*Uncle Tom's 'Cabin*" is classed with such literature, and is described as "completing the exacerbation of the Northern con-science,"—while corrupt journals inflamed evil passions and encouraged recklessness. Justice is tenderly done to the writings of Mrs. L. M. Childs. On the whole, the writer concludes of the American press:—"The vulgar among all peoples are the majority. 'Unfortunately, in America, the vulgar read, and 'majorities rule. When there are a thousand purchasers 'for pork, and [only ten for peaches, the peach culture 'must be discouraged, and pigs will be 'the rage.'"—An essay by Mr. Boyd, on "The Estimate of Human 'Beings," "A Chapter on Notables"—full of queer and amusing anecdote, and a tale entitled "Lato Laurels," are among the lighter things of the number,—which we have even now noticed as to only half its contents.

Good Words has this year put before its readers four numbers that its own high career has never seen excelled. The months behind us contained a series of letters called

"A Vindication of Bishop Colenso," now admitted, on republication, to be by the author of "The Eclipse of Faith"; of which, as we shall notice them elsewhere, we need only say that they are as remarkable for large knowledge and acute criticism as for the irony and pitiless logic which the author has, here as in his other writings, so powerfully used. The present number continues the Editor's exceedingly interesting and heart-stirring "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish"; and the "Sunday Readings" of Dr Caird, and "Parables read in the Light of the Present Day," by Dr. Guthrie. We would call attention to a translation of Professor Goss's profound yet simple essay on "Christ's Atonement for Sin"—as a contribution to the theology of the subject which even those must value who dissent somewhat from its modes of representation. Further, we can only name Sir John Herschel's article on "The Sun," and Dr. Rogers's on "Coal." There can be no question that *Good Words* has deserved its unparalleled success by unparalleled excellence, and that it stands alone amongst the undenominational religious periodicals, as fairly representing the culture and literary attainments of our times, and as serving religion in every department of thought and life.

The *Evangelical Magazine* is conducted with great liberality of mind and good judgment by its present editor; and never deserved so well of its supporters. We think the criticisms uniformly show generosity and catholic feeling, while they never descend to that worst vice of religious magazines—the patronage of celebrities and friends. Perhaps this number has a little too much in the essay-sermon style.—The *Baptist Magazine* has an article which might profitably be read by all sections of Dissenters,—“Weddings: Chapel versus Church,” dealing with earnest plainness and without exaggeration with a great evil. “The Baptists in France,” and the contributions to that admirable department of the magazine, headed, “Notes and Queries,” should deeply interest all members of the denomination.—The *Christian Observer* is just that one Church of England periodical which “evangelical Nonconformists” generally like to see; and has its warm admirers among them—when it keeps off the question of Establishments, &c. The present number has an interesting and very cordial article on Mr. Macnaught's return to orthodoxy,—a review of D'Aubigné's Calvin, sufficiently generous towards the great reformer,—and papers well suited to average popular circles on “The Doubters of the Present Day,” and on “The Accuracy and Exactness of the Scriptures.”—The *Scottish Congregational* ought to be something more spirited and attractive; but generally has much that is valuable to the quietly thoughtful. An essay, “Concerning the Adaptation of Pulpit Subjects to the Age,” is deserving of the serious attention of preachers, who might readily add much by sincere reflection on the interest awakened and influence exerted by their discourses, and on the attitude and spirit of the congregations they address. There is also here the beginning of a very careful paper on “The American Civil War.”

The *Christian Spectator* continues to deserve the support of Nonconformists, alike by firm advocacy of principle, large-hearted feeling, and literary excellence. The seventh paper on the Customs of Dissenters, is on “Influential Nonconformists”; and points out plainly but tenderly what are supposed by the writer to be influences detrimental to our spiritual purity and dignity. There is much truth in the remarks on the danger “that some persons who represent the cause of political and ecclesiastical freedom amongst us should be agents who have too little knowledge of the spiritual realms, and too little spiritual power for the ‘wars of the Lord’”; and we admit that for the reform we really need “the political Dissenters must be the religious Dissenters.” But the writer appears to us to have but an oblique view of the ecclesiastical facts of the times, and to be probably influenced by private and special experience rather than by general and adequate observation, when he says, “The ill-success of Dissent in overthrowing the Establishment, its own apparent stationary position in public esteem, and the ever-growing social authority of the Church of England, notwithstanding its fearful divisions, and notwithstanding the issue of the religious Census, might suggest the inquiry whether the tactics of recent years have really received, in all respects, the sanction of the Almighty.” There is not a clause in this sentence, except that recognising “fearful divisions” in the Church, which does not involve, in our judgment, something of error and perversity. The series of letters thus concluded has, however, on the whole, more of important suggestion than has for long been offered to Dissenters as to their customs, mistakes, and dangers. The sketch of “Francis Alard, the Oldenburg Reformer,” will be very welcome to readers who love studies of great characters. “The Illumination Night” and “Cotton Cultivation in Italy” are papers in what has not been, and should not be, the way of the *Spectator*. In “Topics of the Month” the editor pronounces decisively against the “emancipation meetings” as being “North-ern war-cries, if they are anything at all, and incitements to perseverance in a hopeless course of bloodshed and destruction”; and maintains that “if the war continue on the principles of Lincoln's proclamation, and be urged forward by English sympathisers, the end must be the military enslavement of the South-erners, with the forcible emancipation of the blacks;

“or the rebellion of the slaves, resulting not probably in the massacre of their masters, but in their own slaughter by the exasperated whites; or the defeat of the North, and perhaps its dismemberment aggravated by the shame of failure and exposure as to pseudo-philanthropic policy.” The words of Ward Beecher, admitting now frankly that the war is not a war for liberation of slaves, but “for Republican institutions” from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, give additional sanction to the editor's views, and weight to the counsel, “separation and peace.”—The *United Presbyterian Magazine* has this year been marked by much ability, spirit, and fitness to the times. We especially commend its attitude on State-Church questions, and on Subscription,—as well as on the relations of the United Presbyterians as disestablished to the Free Church as practically voluntary, but theoretically establishmentarian. The United Presbyterians will never, we think, lose in the desire of a comprehensive union, the “vital and sacred principle for which their best men in the past generation contended”; but will account themselves as put in trust with a truth for which, amongst their co-religionists, they have been separated to bear continuous and solemn witness.—The *Christian Reformer, or Unitarian Review*, has a review of the “Revised Translation of the Scriptures” recently issued in the names of Wellbeloved, Vance Smith, and Porter. Those translations, “with scrupulous adherence to the letter of the original,” give Isaiah ix. 6, the usual translation save the omission of the article in the three last clauses, “Mighty God, everlasting Father, Prince of Peace”; and the editor thinks the omission of the article reduces these clauses to “the appearance and significance of adjectives”—overlooking that its presence in the prior clause renders it wholly unnecessary in these, and then makes the adjectival significance such empty commonplace as this, “when his name is declared to be not the (which it is, by the relation of the word to prior clauses), everlasting Father, but everlasting Father, we should not be justified by the idiom of the language in ascribing to the phrase any other meaning than that he should be distinguished for pure and impartial benevolence”: and thus a negative dogma is preserved by the evacuation of the meaning of the Scripture. The author of the article, however, glancing at Dr. Colenso, condemns the perplexing of the mind of the multitude “with one-sided views of the most difficult questions of Biblical criticism,” and characterises them as “meagre and partial contributions to Biblical criticism.” But further on is a review of Colenso, Part II., which is in quite another vein; declaring that “conventional orthodoxy” has shown “neither freedom nor fairness,”—that the Bishops have joined in a “maudlin request,”—and that Dr. Colenso has been referred to the Holy Spirit “to restore his former state of conventional belief.” Contemptuous words are spoken of the papers in *Good Words*, by the author of the “Eclipse of Faith”; and it is asserted that “as for ‘meeting the Bishop's argument fairly or intelligently,’ this has not been attempted”! The writer must be very ignorant, of all that is off his own line, or else very arrogant, when against his allegation such replies as those of Mr. Drew, Mr. Birks, Mr. Pritchard, and Mr. Isaac Taylor, may be adduced. On Dr. Colenso's personal position in the Church, it is said that we “must not judge too harshly of them,”—that “we cannot presume to say it is inconsistent or immoral on the part of those who once sincerely believed with the Church, but have begun to doubt her perfect wisdom and knowledge” to throw themselves back on the Church's unwritten common law as a Protestant body, and to claim the vigorous reform of its obsolete, restrictive, and inconsistent statutes.” It is added, “Would it not be better to nationalise the Church of England than to secularise it or make a scramble of its possessions?” Again, the writer exults in whatever in Colenso's book is supposed to be a victorious thrust at “bibliolatry”; and “the galled jade” is bidden or permitted to “wince.” The conclusion, however, is favourable to “a much higher view of the essential authenticity and general credibility of the Pentateuch”; and of the Bishop's work it is said that the writer thinks “his verbal criticism too confident and one-sided, and his conclusions too weighty to hang upon so fine-spun a thread”; and it is intimated very respectfully and even admiringly, as to his “courage and frankness,” that he is “rash and destructive since his new and somewhat late studies in theology, in proportion as he was by his own confession passive and ignorant in his episcopal belief till that Zulu perplexed him by a mere child's question about Noah's ark.” It is not the intrinsic importance of this review that has led to our giving it so much space; but the fact that it may be taken to represent the more conservative Unitarian view of the Colenso controversy.—The *Teacher's Offering* is brought out this year in a new and attractive form by Messrs. Jackson and Walford, and may be commended as one of the best of the juvenile religious magazines.—The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* contains as usual a large proportion of fiction, with reviews, and minor matters. It has also papers on “Precious Stones” that impart interesting knowledge, and give a measure of solidity to the numbers. Of course its chief feature is its plates of fashions, and patterns of dresses and fancy articles: and we believe it is in these respects an eminently satisfactory publication to ladies, as it is also a remarkably cheap one.

The *Boy's Own Magazine* is a sixpenny monthly commenced this year by that great caterer for public amusement and instruction, Mr. Beeton. It contains fact, fiction, history, and adventure. It is varied, informing, delightful, and of almost universal suitability to the young. “Kingston's Magazine” is now merged in this periodical, which, with such writers as Mr. Edgar, Mr. Rands, Mr. Kingston, Captain Wrexall, Mr. Roberts, and others, can hardly fail to become popular and successful to an unusual extent. It has abundant and admirable illustrations.—The *Boy's Penny Magazine* (Beeton) is another new publication, intended to take the place of the old series of the “Boy's Own” which was published at twopence, and is now supplanted by the sixpenny magazine just noticed. Many boys will be grateful that they are remembered as having narrow pocket-money, and are provided with this sort of treat; which seems to us about as good and nearly as profuse as what they formerly obtained at twice the cost.—*Every Boy's Magazine* (Routledge and Co.) has Mr. Grant, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Stirling Coyne, Mr. A. B. Edwards, Mr. Ballantyne, Mr. Pepper, Rev. J. G. Wood, Mr. Edgar, and others, for its contributors; and illustrations of excellence unequalled in any similar publication, by Mr. Pasquier, Hablot Brown (“Phiz”), McConnell, &c. Here surely are abilities and attractions not to be surpassed. The literature is of a high order, quite unexceptionable, and admitted by all the boys we know to be “first rate” in interest. It is enlarged this year and contains monthly instalments of what will form a separate volume, “Reminiscences of School Life”—a story full of truth to boyhood, of spirit, and of right feeling.

We have reserved for the close of this notice of periodical literature, which previous necessary omissions have led us rather unduly to extend, the introduction of a new publication which has excited our deepest interest, and has our most intense and unqualified approbation. It is—*Narrative of the Work of the Christian Church, at Home and Abroad*. This work is issued by the publishers of “Good Words” in the same form and at the same cost of sixpence. It is intended to take the place of “News of the Churches,” now discontinued. Two numbers have appeared; containing sketches of the state of religion in all parts of the world, full information as to special movements and tendencies, and comprehensive missionary intelligence. It ought to be the foremost periodical with every earnest worker in every section of the church: and might well be the first reading each month of every large-hearted Christian. It should find its way into every family, be supplied in every Sunday-school, and, if possible, be placed (gratuitously, if need be) in every reading-room where the thinking, questioning, doubting young men of the day are accustomed to resort. It ought also to be scrupulously preserved; for it will be more valuable years hence than even at present; and will afford largely the materials from which the future history of the spread of the church is written. It has features additional to those named,—notices of books relating to its great subject, pages open to the free interchange of ideas on all matters connected with the economy of missions, and biographical sketches of great Christian labourers at home and abroad, whether in the fields of sacred learning or of direct evangelistic effort. No publication could so deeply move us, and so fully rouse all our best nature, as this narrative of the daily progress of the kingdom of God in the world: and we have felt grateful, eager, confident—we hope we may say gladly devoted to the work of the church, which in all literary and political efforts is our solemnly adopted aim—while again and again carefully following these pages. Such a work must involve much organisation and heavy cost; for it rests on constant correspondence with all parts of the world: but we cannot doubt that universal Christian thankfulness and enthusiasm will secure its continuance and perfect success.

N.B. The *Quarterlies* next week.

Gleanings.

A gentleman meeting the excellent Bishop Beveridge, asked him how he was. Beveridge replied, “If I answer in Latin, I am *sic sic*; if in English, *so-so*.” His friend retorted—“That is a *so-so* sort of pun, Mr. Bishop.”

According to the inquiries of Dr. Letheby the water of the Thames continues to improve in quality, though it is still very many degrees less pure than the standard of possibility. The mid stream carries the largest proportion of dissolved impurities, and the shore-water the greatest proportion of suspended impurities.

POPULAR TALES IN CHEAP PERIODICALS.—Not long ago, it happened that a writer of a sanguine turn, and filled with high aspirations, began a story of a tamer kind, and the publication in which it appeared suffered rather severely. Thereupon (after a respectful but earnest deputation) a convict was dispatched on a roving commission through the tale always seeming to be on the eve of slaying a prominent character. The story was successful almost immediately.—*Spectator*.

UMBRELLA INVENTION.—An American has invented a lock umbrella stand. The moment the umbrella drops to its place in the rack the handle is by a single movement grasped and held firmly in the clutch of a lock which nothing but the key specially manufactured for the particular depository can loose. The key, which is practically a pawn ticket for the article, is of less weight and no greater size than a

nickle cent, and adds no perceptible weight to the vest pocket. The invention is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices, and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New York Times*.

A MUDDLE.—A Gloucester contemporary, recording the confirmation and consecration of Dr. Ellicott, says:—"The usual proclamations were made, and no one appearing to oppose, Dr. Ellicott took the oaths, and was declared to be duly elected Bishop of Gloucester, and closing up the shop, which other people had by this time followed, was not taken here. The large plate-glass windows were smashed in a moment and bottles of pickles, canisters, packages, and groceries of every description were thrown about and destroyed in a savage manner."

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, April 1.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £28,937,735	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,634,900
	Gold Bullion 14,287,735
	Silver Bullion
£28,937,735	£28,937,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,558,000	Government Securities .. £11,368,261
Reserve .. 3,674,145	Other Securities .. 21,810,491
Public Deposits .. 10,107,041	Notes .. 8,570,380
Other Deposits .. 13,174,090	Gold & Silver Coin .. 854,020
Seven Day and other Bills .. 597,813	
£42,103,093	£42,103,092

April 2, 1862. W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—PAINLESS CURE.—Sore, wounds, ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amenable by this cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praises from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcerous complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.—[Advt.]

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS.—March 31, at Harwich, Essex, the wife of O. J. Williams, Esq., of a son.
CROWLEY.—April 4, at Coombe-road, Croydon, the wife of Alfred Crowley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHEETHAM—REYNER.—March 26, at Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. G. A. Jones, George, only son of David Cheetham, Esq., of Northfield House, Bath, to Jane, eldest daughter of Alfred Reyner, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne.
GOOCH—DELF.—March 27, at the Independent Chapel, Beddes, by the Rev. John Flower, the Rev. S. B. Gooch, Fakenham, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late William Delf, of Wacton.
WOOD—TERRY.—March 28, at Salthair Congregational Church, by the Rev. H. M. Stallybrass, Mr. Frederick Wm. Wood of Salthair, to Miss Mary Ann Terry, of Horton.
THORNTON—WADDINGTON.—March 28, at Stion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Anthony Thornton, of Manningham, to Miss Agatha Waddington, of Horton.
WHITTET—UNSWORTH.—March 29, in St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. James Whittet, of Stevington, to Miss Alice Unsworth, of Wigan.
DEACON—SELFE.—March 29, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the Rev. G. Smith, R. Deacon, Esq., to Mary, daughter of J. Selfe, Esq., of Forest-place, East India-road.
FEAR—STARK.—March 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. E. J. Rodway, Mr. George Fear, of Bleadon, to Miss Elizabeth Stark, of Loxton, Somerset.
SMITH—BARRAS.—March 31, at the Independent Chapel, Maabro', by the Rev. I. Vaughan, Walter Charles, fourth son of Mr. Councillor Wm. States Smith, of Doncaster, to Kate Therese, third daughter of John Barras, Esq., of Rotherham.

SAUNDERS—PARISH.—March 31, at the Independent Chapel, Gornal, by the Rev. S. M. Coombs, Mr. Joseph Saunders, to Miss Sarah Parish.
BAILY—CLARK.—March 31, at Bedford-street Chapel, Stroud, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. W. Wheeler, the Rev. James Baily, Baptist minister, Blackburn, Lancashire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. N. Clark, draper.
SCHOLES—BASHFORTH.—April 2, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, John Howe, third son of Mr. Jacob Scholes, of East Dereham, Norfolk, to Emily, only surviving daughter of Mr. George Bashforth, late of Leeds.

MAYALL—LEES.—April 2, at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., John Mayall, Esq., J.P., of Highfield House, Mossley, to Mrs. Sarah Lees, of Greenacre Lodge, Oldham. No cards.

BIDLAKE—SHARMAN.—April 2, at Westminster Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, John P. Bidlake, B.A., F.C.P., of The Priory, Islington, to Phoebe West, eldest surviving daughter of Frederick Sharmar, of West-square, South-west.

HARVEY—GARLAND.—April 2, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. D. Katterna, Mr. W. D. Harvey, of 52, Notting-hill-square, Bayswater, to Hannah, only daughter of Thomas Garland, Esq., of Madras House, Hackney. No cards.

SMITH—ALMOND.—April 2, at the Poultry Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Spence, Mr. G. Smith, to Miss Ann Almond, of Silver-street, Falcon-square.

TAYLOR—SINCLAIR.—April 3, at Harecourt Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. A. Raleigh, R. Taylor, Esq., of London-derry, to Isabella Waddell, daughter of R. Sinclair, Esq., of St. Mary's-road, Canonbury.

HALEY—BOYLE.—April 3, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. R. Harris, Mr. Samuel Haley, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Boyle.

DEAKIN—FITZPATRICK.—April 3, at Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. David Loxton, Mr. Robert J. Deakin, to Miss Ellen Fitzpatrick.

DEATHS.

BATES.—March 29, at 5, Lansdowne-terrace, Leamington. Mr. Thomas Bates, late of Long Buckley, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

BOURN.—March 30, at Albert-street, Regent's-park, Ann, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bourn, of Hackney.

STOUGHTON.—March 31, at Fairlawn House, Hammer-smith, John Howard, son of the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, aged twenty-one.

DONALD.—March 31, at The Priory, Earl's-court, Brompton, Elizabeth, third daughter of William Donald, of St. James's Hall, Regent-street, in her seventh year.

HARWOOD.—March 30, at Battisford Hall, Thomas Studd Harwood, Esq., aged seventy-eight years.

POWELL.—April 3, at Speldhurst, aged thirteen, Augustus Smyth, fourth son of the late Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford.

JOSEPH.—April 3, at Arundel, Sussex, after a long and painful illness, of intense bodily suffering, endured with Christian patience and resignation, the Rev. Thomas Joseph, formerly one of the London Missionary Society's agents in Tahiti, and for seven years pastor of the Congregational Church, Arundel, in his forty-seventh year.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 6.

Though the supply of English wheat to this morning's market was again extremely small, there was no improvement in the tone of the trade, and scarcely any business was done in either English or foreign, prices being nominally as this day week. Barley, beans, and peas each met a slow sale, at about last week's prices. The arrivals of oats since this day week have been very moderate. The trade, however, continues dull, and sales to day have been only in retail, without alteration in value from the rates of Monday last.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d.; household ditto, 5d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 6.

The show of foreign beasts and calves on offer in our market to-day was moderate, of foreign sheep somewhat extensive, but it was chiefly composed of Merinos from Germany, in poor condition. The rates demanded for them were from 22s to 27s each. The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were moderately good, and the condition of most breeds was prime. The attendance of buyers being on the increase, the beef trade ruled firm, at an advance in the quotation realised on Monday last of 2d per 8lbs, and a good clearance was effected. The best Scots and crosses sold at 4s 18d per 8lbs. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 1,750 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; from Scotland, 400 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 10 oxen and heifers. There was a very small supply of English sheep in the pens; but their quality was good. Downs and half-breeds moved off slowly, at prices equal to Monday last; but heavy sheep were a dull inquiry, at barely that day's currency. The best Downs in the wool realised 5s 10d, out of the wool, 4s 10d per 8lbs. The general top figure for shorn Lincolns and Leicester was 4s 6d 8lbs. Lamb—The supply of which was small—changed hands steadily, at full quotations, viz., from 7s to 8s per 8lbs. From the sale of Wight the arrival was confined to 90 head. We have to report a fair demand for calves, at quite previous quotations. The top figure was 5s 2d per 8lbs. There was very little business doing in pigs, at drooping prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts, 3 4 to 8 6	Prime Southdown 5 8 to 5 10
Second quality 3 10 4 0	Lamb 7 0 8 0
Prime large oxen, 4 2 4 6	Lge. coarse calves 4 0 4 8
Prime Scots, &c., 4 8 4 10	Prime small 4 10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep, 3 4 3 10	Large hogs 3 6 4 2
Second quality 4 0 4 8	Neatam. porkers 4 4 4 6
Pr. coarse woolled 4 10 5 6	

Suckling calves, 11s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 2-6 ea h

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 6.

The supply of town and country-killed meat on sale at these markets continues moderately large. Beef, mutton, and veal move off heavily, at our quotations. Prime lamb rules firm in price, but pork is very dull.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

Inferior beef 2 8 to 3 0	Small pork 4 0 to 4 4
Middling ditto 3 2 3 6	Inf. mutton 3 10 3 4
Prime large do. 3 8 3 10	Middling ditto 3 6 4 0
Do. small do. 4 0 4 2	Prime ditto 4 2 4 6
Large pork 3 4 3 10	Veal 3 8 4 0

Lamb 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 6.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 174 firkins butter, and 2,391 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 10,174 casks butter, and 337 bales and 3,414 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market the transactions are quite of a retail character, and quotations quite nominal. Foreign butter met a fair sale; best Dutch, 10s to 10s 6d. The bacon market was quiet, and steady in price. At the close of the week there was a larger amount of business transacted; a few sales of best Waterford made at 62s on board for shipment.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 6.—Full average supplies of home-grown potatoes continue on sale at these markets, and the arrivals of foreign produce have slightly increased since our last report. The demand for sound qualities was steady, at full prices; otherwise the trade has continued heavy, and no material change has taken place in prices, compared with our last report. The import last week amounted to 171 tons from Dunkirk, 138 bags from Rotterdam, 194 tons from Antwerp, and 110 tons from Brussels. Yorkshire Regents 100s to 120s, Yorkshire Flukes 110s to 140s, Yorkshire Rocks 85s to 90s, Yorkshire Seedlings 90s to 100s, Kent and Essex Regents 100s to 130s, Scotch Regents 80s to 110s, Scotch Regents 80s to 110s, Scotch Rocks 70s to 85s, Scotch Reds 70s to 75s, Foreign 50s to 60s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, April 6.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of English wool is very limited, owing, in some measure, to the holidays, and prices are almost nominal. The supply on offer is extensive, and, to force sales, a reduction must be submitted to.

SEEDS, Monday, April 6.—With an improved enquiry for seeds the trade rules slowly, and without any improvement in rates. American red seed is in more request, and a reduction of about 1s per qr is submitted to. Other varieties met a slow sale. Fine qualities of white seed met a steady demand. Trefoils are unaltered.

OIL, Monday, April 6.—The demand for oil has been far from active, and compared with the past week a decline in prices has taken place, but the chief alterations are confined to linseed and sperm descriptions, the former having sold at 42s 6d per cwt, and the latter at 82½ 10s per tun. French spirits of turpentine have realised 100s per cwt. Common French rosin 21s 9d per cwt.

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April 2nd, 1863.

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